

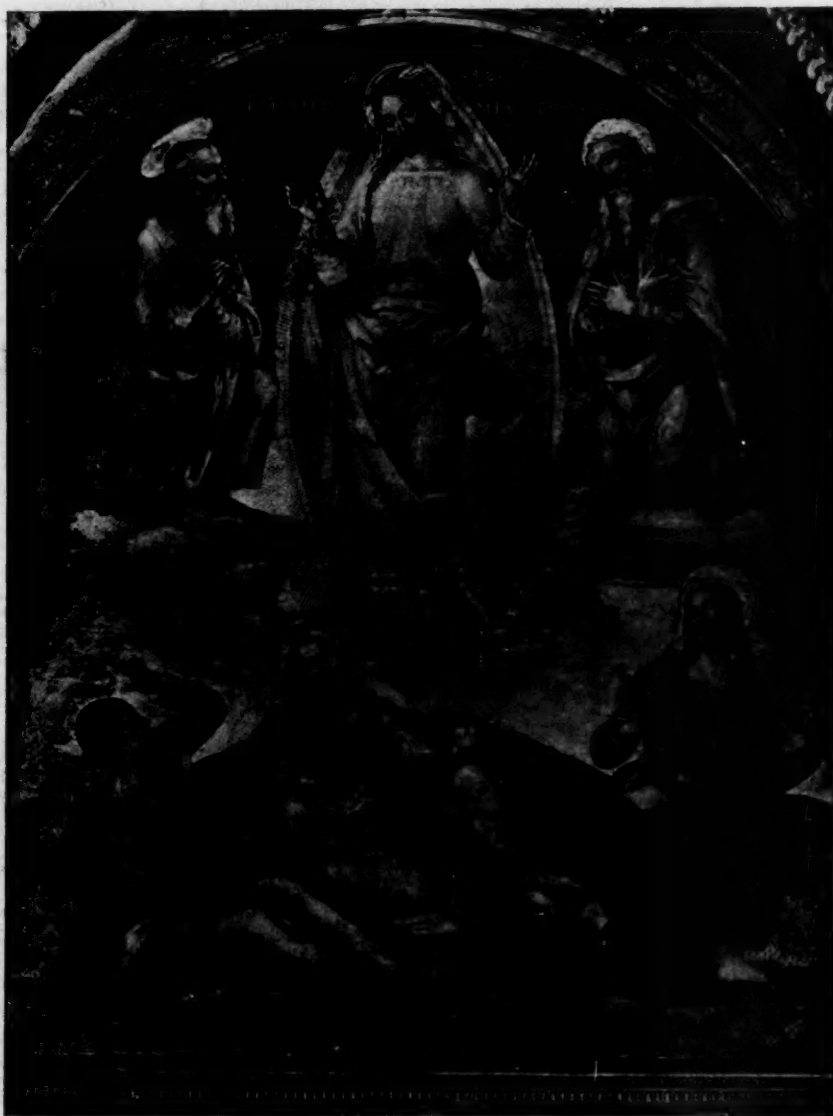
The Escape from Tientsin, by a Shanghai Correspondent

Volume LXXXV

Number 30

# THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Boston Thursday 26 July 1900



THE TRANSFIGURATION (Perugino)

Illustrating the International Sunday School Lesson of July 29

**L**ORD, it is good for us to be  
Entranced, enwrapt, alone with Thee;  
And watch Thy glistering raiment glow  
Whiter than Hermon's whitest snow,

The human lineaments that shine  
Irradiant with a light divine:  
Till we, too, change from grace to grace,  
Gazing on that transfigured face.

A. P. STANLEY

## The Business Outlook

As a result of improved crop conditions, nearly all staple agricultural products are lower in price. On the other hand, this improvement has resulted in a perceptible increase in the demand for fall delivery throughout the West, Northwest and South. In the East the starting up of fall trade seems to be somewhat slower. Bank clearings fail to reflect any important increase in the distribution of merchandise, as do likewise railroad earnings. The latter are of large volume, but owing to the fact that present traffic receipts are compared with exceptionally large receipts a year ago, the increases both in gross and net are not appreciable. In fact, in a great many cases, net earnings show decreases, owing to the enhanced cost of repairs, betterments, fuel and wages.

The iron people express a deal more confidence in the prospects for the industry, and it is unanimous opinion that prices for iron and steel products are about scraping on bottom. The copper market is sensibly firmer, and both anthracite and bituminous coal are in large demand. As regards the textile markets the situation is somewhat confused; for instance, the present prices for raw cotton and the finished material do not harmonize, and the Chinese troubles have checked the export trade in brown cotton and the shutdown of mills producing these goods and print cloths is daily expected. Raw wool continues quiet, but it is expert opinion in the trade that wool should be bought for large profits later on. Many of the woolen mills have partially stopped, with the result that it is stated that less than one-half the capacity is now at work. Bank clearings for the past week aggregated \$1,470,985,523, a decrease of 3.6 per cent. from the previous week and 12.6 per cent. from the corresponding week a year ago.

The speculative markets, particularly in Wall Street, have shown further advances through the list of active stocks, and towards the end of last week our local situation, particularly as regards copper stocks, for the first time showed a real disposition to sympathize with the advance movement in New York.

## The Tired Man and Immortality

William Dean Howells in his latest story, *A Difficult Case*, which has appeared in the July and August numbers of the *Atlantic*, presents in his semi-quizzical manner views on immortality. The story is of an earnest young minister who finding in his parish an old man with uncertain views on immortality attempts to prove to him its certainty. After several long discussions he is surprised to discover the man is troubled, not by an unsatisfied longing to believe the truth, but by a fear that he must believe it. The minister's reply, though not entirely satisfactory to himself, points the way to a reconciliation of rest and activity.

Upon my word, you've presented a problem that would give any casuist pause, and it's beyond my powers without some further thought. Your doubt, as I now understand it, is not of immortality but of mortality; and there I can't meet you in argument without entirely forsaking my own ground. If it will not seem harsh, I will confess that your doubt is rather consoling to me; for I have so much faith in the Love that rules the world that I am perfectly willing to accept reëxistence on any terms that Love may offer. You may say that this is because I have not yet exhausted the potentialities of experience, and am still interested in my own identity; and one half of this, at least, I can't deny. But even if it were otherwise, I should trust to find among those many mansions which we are told of some chamber where I should be at rest without being annihilated; and I can even imagine myself glad to do any sort of work about the house, when I was tired of resting.

## Better Than Gossip

Views on News

Gradually our readers are becoming accustomed to the present method of gathering and publishing the news from the churches and are accepting this caption as true. The department is specially valuable at this time of the year. Vacation days scatter and intermingle pastors and congregations. Our tabulated events, broadsides, bird's-eye views and attractive trans-American letters are more than welcome and interesting.

"That is right! Give us 'news, not gossip.' The dignity and usefulness of many of our church papers is marred by making them a medium of gossip."—Iowa.

"Your religious review and classifying of the church news of the week are distinct steps forward. It is a good expansion."—Nebraska.

"Your change in church life and work is a great improvement and far more satisfactory."—Minnesota.

The critical situation in China has aroused a peculiar interest in the papers nearest the sources of missionary information. The articles in recent numbers of *The Congregationalist* by such specialists as William T. Gunn and Henry Kingman have been received as exceedingly helpful and illuminating to a study of the problem. The geographical scope of this paper may be seen in any issue. The last pastor to voyage around the world in *The Congregationalist's* news car reports that with his people he "visited Turkey, Palestine, South Africa, India, the Philippine Islands, China, Japan and Alaska," besides the home centers.

Are you satisfied to have any Christian friend ignorant of what you know of the activities of all Christendom?

Write us about our midyear offer.

Yours, *THE CONGREGATIONALIST*,  
Warren P. Landers, Supt. of Circulation.



"Press where you see my white plume  
shine amidst the ranks of war,  
"And be your oriflamme to-day the  
helmet of Navarre."

ARE you one who "never  
reads serials"?  
Will you make an exception  
once and try the first instal-  
ment—seven chapters—of  
that new novel of adventure

## THE HELMET OF NAVARRE

in the  
AUGUST  
"CENTURY"



## Gospel Hymns for Summer Meetings

THE CHURCH HYMNS AND GOSPEL SONGS.  
Sample Music Edition, 20 cents. Words only, 10 cents.  
THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., New York and Chicago.

**School Teachers Wanted** for summer employment. Home to home work for the *Handy Catechism* Library. Easy of introduction. Intelligent Christian people find plan especially remunerative. No previous experience essential. Write today. A. P. FITZ, Supl., 202 LaSalle Ave., Chicago. or East Northfield, Mass.

## Second Large Edition

"The book of the hour."

Chicago Tribune.

# CHINA

The Long-Lived Empire

BY

ELIZA RUHAMAH SCIDMORE

8vo, 466 pages, fully illustrated.

Price \$2.50.

"Throws a searchlight upon  
China."—N. Y. Herald.

"Reads as if it were a part of  
yesterday's cable news."

Detroit Journal.

Fully describing just the things which  
people want to know about now—the  
Tsung-li-Yamen, life in Peking, the Em-  
press Dowager, the missionaries, etc., etc.

Published by

THE CENTURY CO.

## Benevolent Societies

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY is represented in Massachusetts (and in Massachusetts only) by the MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, No. 600 Congregational House, Rev. Joshua Colt, Secretary; Rev. Edwin B. Palmer, Treasurer.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Room No. 607 Congregational House. Office hours 9 to 5. Annual membership, \$1.00; life membership, \$20.00. Contributions solicited. Miss Lizzie D. White, Treasurer.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, Congregational House, Boston. Frank H. Wiggin, Treasurer; Charles E. Swett, Publishing and Purchasing Agent. Office in New York, Fourth Ave. and Twenty-Second St.; in Chicago, 133 La Salle St.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS, Room 704 Congregational House. Miss Sarah Louise Day, Treasurer; Miss Abbie B. Child, Home Secretary.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, United Charities Building, New York. Missions in the United States, evangelistic and educational, at the South and in the West, among the Indians and Chinese. Boston office, 615 Congregational House; Chicago office, 133 La Salle Street. Donations may be sent to either of the above offices, or to H. W. Hubbard, Treasurer, Fourth Ave. and Twenty-Second St., New York City.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY—Church and Parsonage Building. Rev. L. H. Cobb, D. D., Secretary; Charles E. Hope, Treasurer, United Charities Building, New York; Rev. George A. Hood, Congregational House, Boston, Field Secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY (including former New West Education Commission) for students for the ministry. Twenty-seven Congregational Colleges and Academies in seventeen states. Ten free Christian schools in Utah and New Mexico. S. F. Wilkins, Treasurer. Offices 612, 613 Congregational House, Boston; 151 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

CONG. SUNDAY SCHOOL & PUBLISHING SOCIETY.—Contributions used only for missionary work. Rev. George M. Boynton, D. D., Secretary and Treasurer; W. A. Duncan, Ph. D., Field Secretary; Rev. Francis J. Marsh, New England Superintendent, Congregational House, Boston.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH UNION of Boston and vicinity (Incorporated). Its object is the establishment and support of Evangelical Congregational Churches and Sunday Schools in Boston and its suburbs. Samuel C. Darling, Pres.; C. E. Kelsey, Treas.; J. J. Tillinghast, Sec., 45 Milk St., Boston.

BOARD OF MINISTERIAL AID, Boston, Mass. Bequests solicited in this name. Send gifts to A. G. Stanwood, Treasurer, 701 Sears Building. Apply for aid to E. B. Palmer, 609 Congregational House.

NATIONAL COUNCIL'S MINISTERIAL RELIEF FUND.—Aids aged and disabled ministers and missionaries and their families. Secretary, Rev. N. H. Whittlesey, New Haven, Ct.; Treasurer, Rev. S. B. Forbes, Hartford, Ct. Form of a bequest: I bequeath to the "Trustees of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States" (a body corporate chartered under the laws of the State of Connecticut) (here insert the bequest), to be used for the purpose of Ministerial Relief, as provided in the resolutions of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF PASTORAL SUPPLY, established by the Massachusetts General Association, offers its services to churches desiring pastors or pulpits in Massachusetts and in other States. Room 610 Congregational House, Boston. Rev. Charles B. Rice, Secretary.

THE BOSTON SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, organized 1827. Chapel and reading-room, 281 Hanover Street, Boston. Open day and evening. Sailors and landsmen welcome. Daily prayer meeting, 10.30 a. m. Bible study, 3 p. m. Sunday services, usual hours. Meetings every evening except Saturday. Branch mission, Vineyard Haven. Is a Congregational society and appeals to all Congregational churches for support. Send donations of money to E. S. Snow, Corresponding Secretary, Room 601 Congregational House, Boston. Send clothing, comfort bags, reading, etc., to Capt. S. S. Nickerson, chaplain, 281 Hanover Street. Bequests should read: "I give and bequeath to the Boston Seaman's Friend Society the sum of \$—, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said society." Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., President; George Gould, Treasurer.

THE WOMAN'S SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY of Boston, Room 601 Congregational House. Annual membership \$1.00; life membership \$20.00. Mrs. Charles H. Beale, Treas. "The Warren," Roxbury.



WHEN you need medicine you should get the best that money can buy, and experience proves this to be Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BESIDES benefitting the children, Mellin's Food is a blessing to the tired mother. Its preparation adds nothing to her household cares. It does not have to be cooked, but is simply dissolved in milk and water. A few minutes night and morning prepares baby's food for twenty-four hours.

A BRITISH PIECE.—Our English cousins have a piece of furniture which we do not often see in this country. It is called an "Occasional" table, and is made to fit into all the many situations where a center table is too large and a tabourette too small. One of these "Occasional" tables has been secured by the Paine Furniture Company, and they have brought out a very handsome line of designs of this new piece.

A VERY attractive book entitled "Homes and Tours" has just come to us from the West Shore R. R. It is well gotten up and profusely illustrated, giving in detail the various points of interest on the route of their picturesque railroad, the places to spend the summer months most pleasantly and the hotels and boarding houses, with prices of rooms and board in the towns along and near the road and its connections. It contains a fund of information valuable to the traveler and any one looking for a place to spend the summer. The West Shore R. R. running along the west bank of the Hudson and by the Catskill mountains is one of the most picturesque in the country. The above mentioned book will be given free on application at their office, 300 Washington Street, Boston, or will be sent by mail for twelve cents in stamps.

A GLORIOUS VACATION REGION.—The scenic splendor of New England's lake regions is known the world over, and gradually these lakes have become the sauntering place of hundreds, yes, thousands, of pleasure seekers. And this popularity is accounted for in many ways, but the greatest attraction, no doubt, is the pure air which pervades these lake regions. Fine scenery is not lacking, neither are the recreation features wanting. Every lake in northern New England is bountifully stocked with the choicest varieties of fish, and fishing alone is an enticement of importance. The Boston & Maine Railroad reaches all of the important lakes in the East, including Winnepesaukee, Skenapece, Memphremagog, Moosehead, Rangeley and a hundred others fully as noted. That the tourist may know of the varieties and beauties of the lakes three booklets, Lake Sunapee, Lake Memphremagog, and Lakes and Streams, have been prepared by the general passenger department of the Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, and will be sent you upon receipt of a two-cent stamp for each book. Another pictorial publication issued by the company, known as New England Lakes, is sent upon receipt of six cents in stamps and is one of the handsomest portfolios ever issued.

## The Congregationalist .. SERVICES ..

These Services have proved specially suited for SUMMER EVENING Services. They have stood the test of actual use in multitudes of churches for all occasions. Hundreds of thousands have been sold.

- 1st Series Numbers 1—20
- 2d Series Numbers 17—26
- 3d Series Numbers 27—33
- 4th Series Numbers 34—39

### PLEASE NOTE CHANGE IN PRICE.

100 copies, postpaid, 75 cents.  
100 copies, delivered at our office, 60c.  
A sample set of all services sent postpaid for 15 cents.

## THE CONGREGATIONALIST, 14 Beacon Street, Boston.



Church Bells, Chimes and Peals of Best Quality. Address, Old Established  
**BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY**  
THE E. W. VANOUZEN CO., Cincinnati, O.



**Individual Communion Outfits.** Send for free catalogue and list of names.  
**SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT CO.**  
Dept. E. Rochester, N. Y.

## THE CONGREGATIONALIST

AND BOSTON RECORDER

The Recorder founded 1816: The Congregationalist, 1849

## CONTENTS

<b>EDITORIAL:</b>	
The Christian World	101
Current History	103
Summer Sundays	105
The Clash of Civilizations	105
Asiatic Railroads	105
Mystery in God's Dealing with Us	106
In Brief	106
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS:</b>	
The Escape of Our Missionaries from Tientsin.	
Alice Hamilton Rich	107
An Ecclesiastical Rummage Sale. Alice M. Guernsey	108
Political Progress at the Ends of the Earth. Rev. Edward Abbott, D. D.	109
The Personal Christian Life. VIII. Rev. Floyd M. Tomkins	109
The Transfiguration. Estelle M. Hurl	110
<b>THE HOME:</b>	
After the Mount—a poem. Isaac Ogden Rankin	111
The Haunt of the Hermit Thrush. Emily Tolman	111
Closet and Altar	112
Within the Child's Reach. Eugenie Loba Beckwith	112
A Canning Bee. May W. Clymer	112
In Praise of Sweet Peas	113
Ministers as Guests Again. A Minister's Wife	113
The Conversation Corner. Mr. Martin	114
THE SUNDAY SCHOOL—Lesson for Aug. 5	115
FOR ENDEAVORERS—Topic for Aug. 5-11	119
THE CHURCH PRAYER MEETING—Topic for July 29-Aug. 4	115
Editorial Comment	106
<b>LITERATURE</b>	
<b>CONNECTICUT:</b>	
A New Pastor for an Old Church	120
Mission Work in New Haven	120
The New Pastor at Greenwich	120
Hartford's Industrial Efforts for the Young	120
<b>LIFE AND WORK OF THE CHURCHES:</b>	
Successful Swedish Work	123
Fitchburg and Vicinity	123
The Latest from Lynn	123
Three Days in Nebraska	123
Congregational Educational Institutions in South Dakota	124
The Maritime Union and Canada's Oldest Churches	124
From Florida	124
Some Western Devices	124
<b>LETTERS:</b>	
Chicago and the Interior	118
<b>MISCELLANEOUS:</b>	
Business Outlook	98
Better than Gossip	98
President McKinley and Dr. Storrs	107
A Day on the Floating Hospital	110
Cuban Teachers at Concord	110
The Congregationalist's Indian Famine Relief Fund	119
Conditions in Tientsin June 6	119
Hot Weather Harvestings in New York	121
Our Readers' Forum	122
The Bombardment of the Taku Forts	126
Marriages and Deaths	126

## THE CONGREGATIONALIST

AND BOSTON RECORDER

The Recorder founded 1816: The Congregationalist, 1849

Published every Thursday at 14 Beacon Street Boston.

PER YEAR IN ADVANCE, \$4; 2 YEARS, \$5; 5 YEARS, \$10.

SINGLE COPY, 6 CENTS.

IF PAYMENT IS DELAYED, \$3.50 PER YEAR.

ONE OLD AND ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION, \$5.00.

CLUB OF FIVE, ONE AT LEAST BEING NEW, \$10.00.

On Trial, 6 Months, \$1.00; 3 Months, 25 cents

RECEIPTS for subscriptions are indicated by the date of expiration on the address label. If a special receipt is wanted a stamp must be sent with the remittance.  
CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Notice of change of address must reach this office on Friday to insure the sending of the paper of the following week to the new address.  
DISCONTINUANCES.—In accordance with the almost universal wish of our subscribers, papers are continued until there is a specific order to stop. In connection with such an order all arrearages must be paid. An order of discontinuance can be given at any time, to take effect at the expiration of the subscription.

ADVERTISING RATES.—25 cents per agate line each insertion, 14 lines to the inch, 11 1/2 inches to the column. Discounts according to amount of contract.  
READING NOTICES, headed nonpareil, 50 cents per line, each insertion, net.

W. L. GREENE & CO., Proprietors, Boston

Entered as second-class mail. Composition by Thomas Todd

## Financial

## E. H. Rollins & Sons Public Securities

19 MILK ST.

Boston

DENVER and SAN FRANCISCO

### A SAFE INVESTMENT.

## FIVE PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

—OF—  
The Bellows Falls and Saxtons River  
Street Railway Company.

For sale at par and accrued interest from June 1st.

For further particulars, apply to

JOEL H. HOLTON,  
Bellows Falls, Vt.

### DEFAULTED MORTGAGES

AND

## WESTERN LANDS

BOUGHT FOR CASH.

I desire especially to buy in Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas. Correspondence solicited.

S. K. HUMPHREY,  
640 Exchange Bldg., BOSTON, MASS.

## 6% NET FIRST GOLD MORTGAGES

on Improved Red River Valley Farms. Loans to actual settlers only. 15 years' experience in business. Send for formal applications, list of references and map showing location of lands. Over \$200,000 invested. None but SAFE, PROMPT PAYING loans on my books.

WILLIAM T. SOUDER, Financial Agent,  
308 Century Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

## NOT A DOLLAR LOST

by investors taking loans through us during the 17 years in which we have been making FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS on lands in the Hard Wheat belt of North Dakota and Minnesota. We personally examine every tract of land offered as security. Write for references and particulars.

E. J. LANDER & CO. GRAND FORKS, N. D.  
(Established 1883.)

## SAFE PAYING INVESTMENTS

FOR ANY SUM. Our Customers Have All Made Money. So Can You. For Full Particulars, Address  
FIDELITY INVESTMENT CO., Tacoma, Wash.

### DEFAULTED SECURITIES

Town, City, County, Railroad or other Bonds and Stocks investigated and collected. No charge made for investigation and preliminary report. All communications confidential. Address the **Boston Defaulted Securities Co.**, Room 528, Exchange Building, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.



**Ch. Organs  
HOOK & CO**

BOSTON, NEW YORK  
PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO

Main Office & Works at Kendall Green, Mass.  
All Sizes. Latest Improvements. Fair Prices



### Church Furnishings

Pulpits, Pulpit Chairs, Communion Tables, Seating, etc. Send for catalogue.

G. W. FERRIS, Mgr., Grand Rapids School Furniture Works, Eastern Office, 914 Constable Bldg., New York. Western Office, Corner Wabash Avenue and Washington St., Chicago.

## The Business Outlook

As a result of improved crop conditions, nearly all staple agricultural products are lower in price. On the other hand, this improvement has resulted in a perceptible increase in the demand for fall delivery throughout the West, Northwest and South. In the East the starting up of fall trade seems to be somewhat slower. Bank clearings fail to reflect any important increase in the distribution of merchandise, as do likewise railroad earnings. The latter are of large volume, but owing to the fact that present traffic receipts are compared with exceptionally large receipts a year ago, the increases both in gross and net are not appreciable. In fact, in a great many cases, net earnings show decreases, owing to the enhanced cost of repairs, betterments, fuel and wages.

The iron people express a deal more confidence in the prospects for the industry, and it is unanimous opinion that prices for iron and steel products are about scraping on bottom. The copper market is sensibly firmer, and both anthracite and bituminous coal are in large demand. As regards the textile markets the situation is somewhat confused; for instance, the present prices for raw cotton and the finished material do not harmonize, and the Chinese troubles have checked the export trade in brown cotton and the shutdown of mills producing these goods and print cloths is daily expected. Raw wool continues quiet, but it is expert opinion in the trade that wool should be bought for large profits later on. Many of the woolen mills have partially stopped, with the result that it is stated that less than one-half the capacity is now at work. Bank clearings for the past week aggregated \$1,470,983,523, a decrease of 3.6 per cent. from the previous week and 12.6 per cent. from the corresponding week a year ago.

The speculative markets, particularly in Wall Street, have shown further advances through the list of active stocks, and towards the end of last week our local situation, particularly as regards copper stocks, for the first time showed a real disposition to sympathize with the advance movement in New York.

## The Tired Man and Immortality

William Dean Howells in his latest story, *A Difficult Case*, which has appeared in the July and August numbers of the *Atlantic*, presents in his semi-quizzical manner views on immortality. The story is of an earnest young minister who finding in his parish an old man with uncertain views on immortality attempts to prove to him its certainty. After several long discussions he is surprised to discover the man is troubled, not by an unsatisfied longing to believe the truth, but by a fear that he must believe it. The minister's reply, though not entirely satisfactory to himself, points the way to a reconciliation of rest and activity.

Upon my word, you've presented a problem that would give any casuist pause, and it's beyond my powers without some further thought. Your doubt, as I now understand it, is not of immortality but of mortality; and there I can't meet you in argument without entirely forsaking my own ground. If it will not seem harsh, I will confess that your doubt is rather consoling to me; for I have so much faith in the Love that rules the world that I am perfectly willing to accept reëxistence on any terms that Love may offer. You may say that this is because I have not yet exhausted the potentialities of experience, and am still interested in my own identity; and one half of this, at least, I can't deny. But even if it were otherwise, I should trust to find among those many mansions which we are told of some chamber where I should be at rest without being annihilated; and I can even imagine my being glad to do any sort of work about the house, when I was tired of resting.

## Better Than Gossip

Views on News

Gradually our readers are becoming accustomed to the present method of gathering and publishing the news from the churches and are accepting this caption as true. The department is specially valuable at this time of the year. Vacation days scatter and intermingle pastors and congregations. Our tabulated events, broadsides, bird's-eye views and attractive trans-American letters are more than welcome and interesting.

"That is right! Give us 'news, not gossip.' The dignity and usefulness of many of our church papers is marred by making them a medium of gossip."—*Iowa*.

"Your religious review and classifying of the church news of the week are distinct steps forward. It is a good expansion."—*Nebraska*.

"Your change in church life and work is a great improvement and far more satisfactory."—*Minnesota*.

The critical situation in China has aroused a peculiar interest in the papers nearest the sources of missionary information. The articles in recent numbers of *The Congregationalist* by such specialists as William T. Gunn and Henry Kingman have been received as exceedingly helpful and illuminating to a study of the problem. The geographical scope of this paper may be seen in any issue. The last pastor to voyage around the world in *The Congregationalist's* news car reports that with his people he "visited Turkey, Palestine, South Africa, India, the Philippine Islands, China, Japan and Alaska," besides the home centers.

Are you satisfied to have any Christian friend ignorant of what you know of the activities of all Christendom?

Write us about our midyear offer.

Yours, *THE CONGREGATIONALIST*,  
Warren P. Landers, Supt. of Circulation.



"Press where you see my white plume  
shine amidst the ranks of war,  
"And be your oriflamme to-day the  
helmet of Navarre."

ARE you one who "never  
reads serials"?

Will you make an exception  
once and try the first instal-  
ment—seven chapters—of  
that new novel of adventure

THE HELMET  
OF NAVARRE

in the

AUGUST  
"CENTURY"



Gospel Hymns for Summer Meetings

THE CHURCH HYMNS AND GOSPEL SONGS.

Sample Music Edition, 20 cents. Words only, 10 cents.

THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., New York and Chicago.

**School  
Teachers  
Wanted**

for summer employment. Home to home  
work for the *Ready Colportage Library*.  
Easy of introduction. Intelligent  
Christian people find plan espe-  
cially remunerative. No previous  
experience essential. Write today.  
212 La Salle Ave. Chicago.  
A. P. FITT, Supt. of East Northfield, Mass.

## Second Large Edition

"The book of the hour."

Chicago Tribune.

# CHINA

The Long-Lived Empire

BY

ELIZA RUHAMAH SCIDMORE

8vo, 466 pages, fully illustrated.

Price \$2.50.

"Throws a searchlight upon  
China."—*N. Y. Herald*.

"Reads as if it were a part of  
yesterday's cable news."

Detroit Journal.

Fully describing just the things which  
people want to know about now—the  
Tsung-li-Yamen, life in Peking, the Em-  
press Dowager, the missionaries, etc., etc.

Published by

THE CENTURY CO.

## Benevolent Societies

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY is represented in Massachusetts (and in Massachusetts only) by the MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, No. 606 Congregational House, Rev. Joshua Colt, Secretary; Rev. Edwin B. Palmer, Treasurer.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Room No. 607 Congregational House. Office hours 9 to 5. Annual membership, \$1.00; life membership, \$20.00. Contributions solicited. Miss Lizzie D. White, Treasurer.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, Congregational House, Boston. Frank H. Wiggin, Treasurer; Charles E. Swett, Publishing and Purchasing Agent. Office in New York, Fourth Ave. and Twenty-Second St.; in Chicago, 153 La Salle St.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS, Room 704 Congregational House. Miss Sarah Louise Day, Treasurer; Miss Abbie B. Child, Home Secretary.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, United Charities Building, New York. Missions in the United States, evangelistic and educational, at the South and in the West, among the Indians and Chinese. Boston office, 615 Congregational House; Chicago office, 153 La Salle Street. Donations may be sent to either of the above offices, or to H. W. Hubbard, Treasurer, Fourth Ave. and Twenty-Second St., New York City.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY—Church and Parsonage Building. Rev. L. H. Con-  
D. D. Secretary; Charles E. Hope, Treasurer, United Charities Building, New York; Rev. George A. Hood, Congregational House, Boston, Field Secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY (including former New Testament Education Commission). Scholarships for students for the ministry. Twenty-seven Congregational Colleges and Academies in seventeen states. Ten free Christian schools in Utah and New Mexico. S. F. Wilkies, Treasurer. Offices 612, 613 Congregational House, Boston; 151 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL & PUBLISHING SOCIETY.—Contributions used only for missionary work. Rev. George M. Boynton, D. D., Secretary and Treasurer; W. A. Duncan, Ph. D., Field Secretary; Rev. Francis J. Marsh, New England Superintendent, Congregational House, Boston.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH UNION OF Boston and vicinity (Incorporated). Its object is the establishment and support of Evangelical Congregational Churches and Sunday Schools in Boston and its suburbs. Samuel C. Darling, Pres.; C. E. Kelsey, Treas.; J. J. Tillinghast, Sec., 45 Milk St., Boston.

BOARD OF MINISTERIAL AID, Boston, Mass. Requests solicited in this name. Send gifts to A. G. Stanwood, Treasurer, 701 Sears Building. Apply for aid to E. B. Palmer, 606 Congregational House.

NATIONAL COUNCIL'S MINISTERIAL RELIEF FUND.—Aids aged and disabled ministers and missionaries and their families. Secretary, Rev. N. H. Whittlesy, New Haven, Ct.; Treasurer, Rev. S. B. Forbes, Hartford, Ct.

Form of a bequest: I bequeath to the "Trustees of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States" (a body corporate chartered under the laws of the State of Connecticut) (here insert the bequest), to be used for the purpose of Ministerial Relief, as provided in the resolutions of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF PASTORAL SUPPLY, established by the Massachusetts General Association, offers its services to churches desiring pastors or pulpit supplies in Massachusetts and in other States. Room 616 Congregational House, Boston. Rev. Charles B. Rice, Secretary.

THE BOSTON SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, organized 1827. Chapel and reading-room, 287 Hanover Street, Boston. Open day and evening. Sailors and landsmen welcome. Daily prayer meeting, 10:30 A. M. Bible study, 3 P. M. Sunday services, usual hours. Meetings every evening except Saturday. Branch mission, Vineyard Haven. Is a Congregational society and appeals to all Congregational churches for support. Send donations of money to E. S. Snow, Corresponding Secretary, Room 601 Congregational House, Boston. Send clothing, comfort bags, reading, etc., to Capt. S. S. Nickerson, chaplain, 287 Hanover Street. Requests should read: "I give and bequeath to the Boston Seaman's Friend Society the sum of \$—, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said society." Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., President; George Gould, Treasurer.

THE WOMAN'S SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY of Boston, Room 601 Congregational House. Annual membership \$1.00; life membership \$20.00. Mrs. Charles H. Beale, Treas., "The Warren," Roxbury.



WHEN you need medicine you should get the best that money can buy, and experience proves this to be Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BESIDES benefiting the children, Mellin's Food is a blessing to the tired mother. Its preparation adds nothing to her household cares. It does not have to be cooked, but is simply dissolved in milk and water. A few minutes night and morning prepares baby's food for twenty-four hours.

A BRITISH PIECE.—Our English cousins have a piece of furniture which we do not often see in this country. It is called an "Occasional" table, and is made to fit into all the many situations where a center table is too large and a tabourette too small. One of these "Occasional" tables has been secured by the Paine Furniture Company, and they have brought out a very handsome line of designs of this new piece.

A VERY attractive book entitled "Homes and Tours" has just come to us from the West Shore R. R. It is well gotten up and profusely illustrated, giving in detail the various points of interest on the route of their picturesque railroad, the places to spend the summer months most pleasantly and the hotels and boarding houses, with prices of rooms and board in the towns along and near the road and its connections. It contains a fund of information valuable to the traveler and any one looking for a place to spend the summer. The West Shore R. R. running along the west bank of the Hudson and by the Catskill mountains is one of the most picturesque in the country. The above mentioned book will be given free on application at their office, 300 Washington Street, Boston, or will be sent by mail for twelve cents in stamps.

A GLORIOUS VACATION REGION.—The scenic splendor of New England's lake regions is known the world over, and gradually these lakes have become the sauntering place of hundreds, yes, thousands, of pleasure seekers. And this popularity is accounted for in many ways, but the greatest attraction, no doubt, is the pure air which pervades these lake regions. Fine scenery is not lacking, neither are the recreation features wanting. Every lake in northern New England is bountifully stocked with the choicest varieties of fish, and fishing alone is an enticement of importance. The Boston & Maine Railroad reaches all of the important lakes in the East, including Winnepesaukee, Sunapee, Memphremagog, Moosehead, Rangeley and a hundred others fully as noted. That the tourist may know of the varieties and beauties of the lakes three booklets, Lake Sunapee, Lake Memphremagog, and Lakes and Streams, have been prepared by the general passenger department of the Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, and will be sent you upon receipt of a two-cent stamp for each book. Another pictorial publication issued by the company, known as New England Lakes, is sent upon receipt of six cents in stamps and is one of the handsomest portfolios ever issued.

## The Congregationalist .. SERVICES ..

These Services have proved specially suited for SUMMER EVENING Services. They have stood the test of actual use in multitudes of churches for all occasions. Hundreds of thousands have been sold.

1st Series Numbers 1—20

2d Series Numbers 17—26

3d Series Numbers 27—33

4th Series Numbers 34—39

PLEASE NOTE CHANGE IN PRICE.

100 copies, postpaid, 75 cents.

100 copies, delivered at our office, 60c.

A sample set of all services sent postpaid for 15 cents.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST,  
14 Beacon Street, Boston.



Church Bells, Chimes and Peals of Best Quality. Address,  
**BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY**  
THE E. W. VAN DUZEN CO., Cincinnati, O.



**Individual Communion**  
Outfits. Send for free catalogue and list of users.  
**SANITARY COMMUNION UTILITY CO.**  
Dept. K. Rochester, N. Y.

## THE CONGREGATIONALIST

AND BOSTON RECORDER

The Recorder founded 1816: The Congregationalist, 1849

### CONTENTS

EDITORIAL:	
The Christian World	101
Current History	103
Summer Sundays	105
The Clash of Civilizations	105
Asiatic Railroads	105
Mystery in God's Dealing with Us	106
In Brief	106
CONTRIBUTIONS:	
The Escape of Our Missionaries from Tientsin.	
Alice Hamilton Rich	107
An Ecclesiastical Runnidge Sale. Alice M. Guernsey	108
Political Progress at the Ends of the Earth. Rev. Edward Abbott, D. D.	109
The Personal Christian Life. VIII. Rev. Floyd M. Tomkins	109
The Transfiguration. Estelle M. Huril	110
THE HOME:	
After the Mount—a poem. Isaac Ogden Rankin	111
The Haunt of the Hermit Thrush. Emily Tolman	111
Closet and Altar	112
Within the Child's Reach. Eugenie Loba Beckwith	112
A Canning Bee. May W. Clymer	112
In Praise of Sweet Peas	113
Ministers as Guests Again. A Minister's Wife	113
The Conversation Corner. Mr. Martin	114
THE SUNDAY SCHOOL—Lesson for Aug. 5	115
FOR ENDEAVORERS—Topic for Aug. 5-11	119
THE CHURCH PRAYER MEETING—Topic for July 29-Aug. 4	115
Editorial Comment	106
LITERATURE	
CONNECTICUT:	
A New Pastor for an Old Church	120
Mission Work in New Haven	120
The New Pastor at Greenwich	120
Hartford's Industrial Efforts for the Young	120
LIFE AND WORK OF THE CHURCHES:	
Successful Swedish Work	123
Fitchburg and Vicinity	123
The Latest from Lynn	123
Three Days in Nebraska	123
Congregational Educational Institutions in South Dakota	124
The Maritime Union and Canada's Oldest Churches	124
From Florida	124
Some Western Devices	124
LETTERS:	
Chicago and the Interior	118
MISCELLANEOUS:	
Business Outlook	98
Better than Gossip	98
President McKinley and Dr. Storrs	107
A Day on the Floating Hospital	110
Cuban Teachers at Concord	110
The Congregationalist's Indian Famine Relief Fund	119
Conditions in Tientsin June 6	119
Hot Weather Harvestings in New York	121
Our Readers' Forum	122
The Bombardment of the Taku Forts	126
Marriages and Deaths	126

## THE CONGREGATIONALIST

AND BOSTON RECORDER

The Recorder founded 1816: The Congregationalist, 1849

Published every Thursday at 14 Beacon Street Boston.

PER YEAR IN ADVANCE, \$4; 2 YEARS, \$5; 5 YEARS, \$10.

SINGLE COPY, 6 CENTS.

IF PAYMENT IS DELAYED, \$3.50 PER YEAR.

ONE OLD AND ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION, \$5.00.

CLUB OF FIVE, ONE AT LEAST BEING NEW, \$10.00.

On Trial, 6 Months, \$1.00; 3 Months, 25 cents

RECEIPTS for subscriptions are indicated by the date of expiration on the address label. If a special receipt is wanted a stamp must be sent with the remittance. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Notice of change of address must reach this office on Friday to insure the sending of the paper of the following week to the new address. DISCONTINUANCE.—In accordance with the almost universal wish of our subscribers, papers are continued until there is a specific order to stop. In connection with such an order all arrears must be paid. An order of discontinuance can be given at any time, to take effect at the expiration of the subscription.

ADVERTISING RATES.—25 cents per agate line each insertion, 14 lines to the inch, 11½ inches to the column. Discounts according to amount of contract. READING NOTICES, headed nonpareil, 50 cents per line, each insertion, net.

W. L. GREENE & CO., Proprietors, Boston

Entered as second-class mail. Composition by Thomas Todd

### Financial

## E. H. Rollins & Sons Public Securities

19 MILK ST.

Boston

DENVER and SAN FRANCISCO

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

FIVE PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

—OF—

The Bellows Falls and Saxtons River  
Street Railway Company.

For sale at par and accrued interest from June 1st.

For further particulars, apply to

JOEL H. HOLTON,  
Bellows Falls, Vt.

DEFAULTED MORTGAGES

AND

WESTERN LANDS

BOUGHT FOR CASH.

I desire especially to buy in Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas. Correspondence solicited.

S. K. HUMPHREY,

640 Exchange Bldg., BOSTON, MASS.

6% NET FIRST GOLD MORTGAGES

on improved Red River Valley Farms. Loans to actual settlers only. 15 years' experience in business. Send for formal applications, list of references and map showing location of lands. Over \$200,000 invested. None but SAFE, PROMPT PAYING loans on my books.

WILLIAM T. SOUDER, Financial Agent,  
303 Century Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

## NOT A DOLLAR LOST

by investors taking loans through us during the 17 years in which we have been making FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS on lands in the Hard Wheat belt of North Dakota and Minnesota. We personally examine every tract of land offered as security. Write for references and particulars.

E. J. LANDER & CO. GRAND FORKS, N. D.  
(Established 1883.)

## SAFE PAYING INVESTMENTS

FOR ANY SUM. Our Customers Have All Made Money. So Can You. For Full Particulars, Address  
FIDELITY INVESTMENT CO., Tacoma, Wash.

### DEFAULTED SECURITIES

Town, City, County, Railroad or other Bonds and Stocks investigated and collected. No charge made for investigation and preliminary report. All communications confidential. Address the **Boston Defaulted Securities Co.**, Room 528, Exchange Building, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.



Ch. Organs

HOOK & Co  
HASTINGS

BOSTON, NEW YORK  
PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO

Main Office & Works at Kendall Green, Mass.  
All Sizes. Latest Improvements. Fair Prices



Church Furnishings

Pulpits, Pulpit Chairs, Communion Tables, Seating, etc.

Send for catalogue.  
G. W. FERRIS, Mgr., Grand Rapids School Furniture Works.  
Eastern Office, 816 Constable Bldg., New York. Western Office, Corner Wabash Avenue and Washington St., Chicago.

## Educational

**THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES.**  
4 Ashburton Pl., Boston; 136 Fifth Ave., N. Y.;  
Washington; Chicago; Minneapolis; San Francisco;  
Los Angeles. Manual Free. EVERETT O. FISK & Co.

## The PRATT TEACHERS' AGENCY

70 Fifth Avenue, New York  
Recommends teachers to colleges, schools, families.  
Advises parents about schools.  
WM. O. PRATT, Manager.

## THEOLOGICAL

MAINE, BANGOR.  
**BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.**  
Full regular course in all departments, with additional instruction in New Testament Greek. Entrance examination Thursday, Sept. 6, 1900, 9 A. M. For Catalogue or further information apply to Prof. C. A. BECKWITH, Bangor, Me.

CONNECTICUT, NEW HAVEN.

## Yale Divinity School.

Thorough training for the ministry, both scientific and practical. Full university advantages. Address Secretary, Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Ct.

ILLINOIS, CHICAGO.

**CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY**  
begins its 43d year September 26. Diploma, B. D. and Ph. D. work. Seminary settlement for sociological work. Merit scholarships \$75 to \$175. Fellowship of about \$600 a year for two years to each class.  
H. M. SCOTT, Secretary, 529 W. Adams St., Chicago.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW HAMPSHIRE, TILTON.

## New Hampshire Conference Seminary, TILTON, N. H.

Fall term opens Sept. 11.  
New Rates. Limited number received on \$100 plan. Send for circular and illustrated catalogue.  
GEORGE L. PLIMPTON, Prin.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, MERIDEN.

**KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY,**  
Meriden, N. H. Eighty-eighth year. Young men and women fitted for any college or scientific school. Colleges admit on certificate. Three four-year courses of study; also oratory, music and physical culture. Students of limited means given the benefit of the "\$100-a-year" plan. Regular rates very moderate. Fall term begins Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1900. For catalogues address THE PRINCIPAL, Kimball Union Academy.  
Rev. F. E. CLARK, Pres't Board of Trustees.

## MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS, SOUTH BYFIELD.

**DUMMER ACADEMY.** Prepares for any college or scientific school. Individual instruction. 138th year begins Sept. 12, 1900. PERLEY L. HORNE.

MASSACHUSETTS, GROTON.

**LAWRENCE ACADEMY, Groton, Mass.**  
Limited Boys' School. Founded 1793. Prepares for all Colleges and Technical Schools. Terms \$400. No extras. Address H. H. C. BINGHAM, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, WELLESLEY HILLS.

**ROCK RIDGE HALL**  
A SCHOOL FOR BOYS  
Fits for College, Technic School and Business.  
DR. G. R. WHITE, Principal, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, WELLESLEY.

**Wellesley SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**  
Ninth year. Fits for college. Careful instruction. Attention given to morals and physical development. Terms, \$800. Special inducements to young boys.  
EDWARD AUGUSTINE BEXNER.

MASSACHUSETTS, BOSTON.

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL,**  
ISAAC RICH HALL, ASHBURTON PLACE.  
SAMUEL C. BENNETT, DEAN, Boston, Mass.  
Opens October 3, 1900.

MASSACHUSETTS, EASTHAMPTON.

**WILLISTON SEMINARY.**  
Prepares boys for any college or scientific school. Library. Physical, chemical, biological laboratories; gymnasium, etc. New athletic field with 1/4 mile track. Opens September, 1900.  
JOSEPH H. SAWYER, M. A., Principal, Easthampton, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, NATICK.

**WALNUT HILL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**  
NATICK, MASS. Near Wellesley and Boston. Certificate admits to seven leading colleges. Advanced courses offered. Ample grounds for golf, tennis, basket ball. Catalogue and Views sent on application.  
Miss CONANT and Miss BIGELOW, Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS, NORTON, 28 miles from Boston.

**WHEATON SEMINARY**  
FOR YOUNG WOMEN.  
66th year begins Sept. 19, 1900. Endowed. College preparatory, with advanced courses for high school graduates and others. Not without full college course. Art and music. Gymnasium, tennis, golf, etc. extensive grounds. Beautifully and healthfully situated. Christian home influences. For circular and views address the President.  
Rev. SAMUEL V. COLE, D. D., Norton, Mass.

## Educational

## MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS, WABAN.

**THE WABAN SCHOOL, Waban, Mass.**  
Instruction, physical training, outdoor sports and home life of the best sort. Send for circular.  
J. H. PILLSBURY, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, BOSTON.

## College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Equal Privileges for Men and Women. Allowance for service in Hospital and Dispensary. 30th year opens Sept. 19. AUGUSTUS P. CLARKE, A. M., M. D., Dean. Shawmut Ave., near Massachusetts Ave. Send for Catalogue.

MASSACHUSETTS, WORCESTER.

## MISS KIMBALL'S HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Pleasant home. Excellent instruction. Several courses of study. College preparatory. Permanent home and care for motherless girls. Descriptive circular sent on application.  
Worcester, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, WORCESTER.

## The Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Courses of Study in Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering and Chemistry. 200-page catalogue, showing appointments secured by graduates, mailed free. Expenses low. 33d year. J. K. MARSHALL, Registrar.

MASSACHUSETTS, BRADFORD.

## BRADFORD ACADEMY

Higher education of young women. 98th year opens Sept. 19, 1900. Three courses, Academic, Elective and College Preparatory. 25 acres of ground. See The Congregationalist of March 22.  
Miss IDA C. ALLEN, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, ANDOVER.

## ABBOT ACADEMY For Young Ladies, Andover, Mass.

The 72d year opens September 13th.  
Site and buildings unsurpassed. Over 20 acres of grove and lawns, with tennis grounds, etc. Draper Hall is equipped with the best modern conveniences for the health and comfort of pupils, including effective systems of hot water heating and electric lighting. Each young lady has a single bed, her own bureau, closet and toilet conveniences. Extended seminary courses in Latin, Greek, French and German languages, with History, Literature and Science, and rare facilities for Music and Art are fully provided for, and also a thorough college fitting course. The total expense for board and tuition, except music and drawing, is \$400 per annum.  
Address Miss EMILY A. MEANS, Principal.  
For catalogue, W. F. DRAPER.

MASSACHUSETTS, AUBURNDALE.

**Lasell Seminary**  
FOR YOUNG WOMEN,  
AUBURNDALE, MASSACHUSETTS.  
*Inspect our home-school if possible. You will then understand why our girls improve in health as well as learning, culture and manner while with us. In all our courses we believe one thing done well is better than three things half done, and will not permit a pupil to undertake more studies than she can master without injury to her health.*  
For Catalog, address  
C. C. BRAGDON, Principal.

## RHODE ISLAND

RHODE ISLAND, PROVIDENCE.

## FRIENDS SCHOOL PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Founded by Friends over a century ago, but open to all denominations. Endowed. Eighteen States represented last year. Ideal combination of school and home life. AUGUSTINE JONES, LL. B., Principal.

## NEW YORK

NEW YORK, POUGHKEEPSIE.

**LYNDON HALL** POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.  
Vassar Preparation a specialty.  
SAMUEL W. BUCK, A. M.

NEW YORK, MOUNT VERNON.

**The Misses Lockwood's Collegiate School for Girls**  
Mount Vernon, N. Y. (half hour from New York). Certificates received at Vassar Wellesley and Holyoke. Special courses. Attractive home. French spoken. Only earnest students desired.

NEW YORK, NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.

**Rockland Institute (for Girls)**  
**Rockland Military Academy (for Boys)**  
Mr. and Mrs. ELMER E. FRENCH, New England Teachers for 14 years, have a high grade moderate rate school in the beautiful and healthful town of Nyack, 25 miles from New York City. Gymnasium, Baths, Bowling Alleys, Athletics, Boating, Steam Heat, etc. 15 states represented.  
Special rates to New England Boys and Girls.  
Address SUPERINTENDENT.

## Educational

## CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT, GREENWICH.

**ACADEMY AND HOME** FOR 10 BOYS  
Greenwich, Ct.  
An ideal combination of school and home life for ten pupils. 28 miles from New York City. Unsurpassed healthfulness. Thorough mental, moral and physical training. 75th year of Academy. J. H. ROOT, Prin.

CONNECTICUT, NORWALK.

## MISS BAIRD'S INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS

Norwalk, Conn. 29th year. Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory courses. Music, Art, and the Languages. Careful attention to morals and manners. New buildings, steam heat, gymnasium.

CONNECTICUT, NORWALK, "Hillside."

**Mrs. Mead's School for Girls.** Certificate admits to leading colleges for women. Special Courses in Literature, Music and Art. Attractive home life. Healthful location. Long distance telephone.  
MRS. M. E. MEAD, Principal.

CONNECTICUT, LAKEVILLE.

## THE HOTCHKISS SCHOOL, LAKEVILLE, CONN.

An endowed school for boys, devoted exclusively to preparation for college or scientific school. The next year begins Sept. 12, 1900.  
EDWARD G. COY, Head Master.

## PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA, LITITZ.

## Linden Hall Seminary LITITZ, Lancaster Co., Pa.

A select boarding school for girls and young women, founded 1784. A safe and thorough Christian home school. Pupils received at any time. Correspondence invited.  
Rev. CHAS. D. KRÖDER, Prin.

PENNSYLVANIA, CHESTER.



## PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE Chester, Pa.

39th Year begins Sept. 19.  
"A Military School of the highest order."  
Degrees in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Arts. Thorough Preparatory Courses. Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry. Catalogues of Col. C. E. HYATT, President.

## OHIO

OHIO, MARIETTA.

**MARIETTA COLLEGE,**  
Marietta, Ohio. High Standards. Three Courses. Both sexes. Fall term opens Sept. 11. For Catalogue, address, PRES. ALFRED T. PERRY.

OHIO, OBERLIN.

## OBERLIN

## Theological Seminary

68th year opens Sept. 19. Strong Courses with Special Advantages in the College and Conservatory of Music.  
Prof. E. I. BOSWORTH, Sec'y, Oberlin, Ohio.

OHIO, OBERLIN.

## OBERLIN COLLEGE

JOHN HENRY BARROWS, President.

A progressive Christian College, thoroughly equipped with libraries, museums, laboratories and gymnasiums. Departments: The College, the Academy, the Theological Seminary, the Conservatory of Music. Also course in Drawing and Painting and a four years' Normal Course in Physical Training for Women. Eighty-four instructors. 1,223 students last year. Sixty-eighth year begins September 19, 1900. For full information address the Secretary.  
GEORGE M. JONES, Box E 22, Oberlin, O.

## CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA, MILLS COLLEGE, P. O.

## MILLS COLLEGE AND SEMINARY.

A Home School for Young Ladies.  
Ideal climate and grounds. Excellent advantages in Music, Art and Elocution. Business Course. Terms moderate. For catalogue address Mrs. C. T. MILLS.

## KANSAS

KANSAS, WICHITA.

## Fairmount College

A vigorous and growing college in a broad and promising field, in which the best intellectual training is secured at minimum cost.

Fall term for 1900 begins September 12.

Address

N. J. MORRISON, Pres.



# THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Volume LXXXV

Boston Thursday 26 July 1900

Number 30

## Two of Next Week's Features

A LONG-REMEMBERED VISIT TO MR. VERNON, by Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D. D., the first of a new series of reminiscences.

THE PASSION PLAY AT OBERAMMERGAU, by Rev. Arthur H. Pingree.

## The Christian World

### The Help the Visitors Bring

Both pulpit and pew profit by the visitors in the summer season. The "favorite son" of the church is heard on his homecoming; and there are few old country churches that have not raised up some recruits for the ministry. The filling up of the pews also brings encouragement to the congregation, not to be measured only by the increase in the weekly offerings. In the strength derived from these summer tides of prosperity many a church is enabled to go through the winter of discouragement.

### Ways of Serving

What can be done in one suburban city under summer conditions in the way of bringing religious and philanthropic influences to bear upon the people finds illustration in Newton. Eliot Church recently sent a large delegation of its members to accompany the floating hospital in Boston on one of its trips, the expenses of which were met by the church, whose members were thereby brought into personal contact with this noble charity. The First Church in Newton Center is utilizing its beautiful lawn on hot summer Sunday evenings, and finds that the transference of the service is greatly appreciated by the regular attendants and by the outside element in the city. Under the lead of Rev. E. D. Burr, D. D., of the Baptist church the beautifully located house formerly devoted to the town's poor has been secured and thither tired mothers with their children are taken for stated periods of rest. All this confirms our opinion that where there is a will there is a way of exerting positive wholesome and Christian influences even in midsummer.

### The Harvard Summer School of Theology

The second session of the Harvard Summer School of Theology came to an end last Saturday. The lectures have been chiefly on three subjects, the history of religions, the New Testament and homiletics. The lectures on the last subject were given by Professors Peabody and Hale, assisted by Professors Leonard and Hodges, while Dr. G. A. Gordon spoke from the pastor's point of view. The loss of the instruction to have been given by Professor Churchill and Bishop Vincent was regretted. The lecturers on the New Testament were Professors Thayer, Ropes, Burton and Porter. The school numbered sixty-three, about half the attend-

ance of last year. The falling off may be accounted for by several reasons. Many feeling that they could come but once preferred to wait until next year, since the subject announced for then, The Minister's Relation to Social Questions, is a popular one which would appeal to a greater number than the more scholarly courses of this year. Again, the lectures did not attract those who had studied at Cambridge at the Episcopal and Harvard schools, as they had already had the opportunity of hearing Dr. Everett on the history of religions, and had traversed much of the ground in the New Testament work. There is no feeling of discouragement among the professors. On the contrary, they are well satisfied with what has been accomplished. Of the sixty-three members seventeen were Congregationalists and fourteen Methodists. The remainder were divided among the other denominations. Nineteen states were represented, Massachusetts leading with twenty-five. The average age was thirty-eight years.

### The London Convention and Its Sequels

Great crowds have marked the international gathering of Christian Endeavor. It is estimated that in one day 50,000 attended, creating both a bread and water famine. Few details have come to hand, owing doubtless to concentrated interest of the newspaper world upon China. While several delegated companies from America failed to reach London until the meetings were over, many conspicuous speakers were present. Mr. Sheldon has characterized the convention as "one that will have tremendous value as a source of inspiration, courage and wisdom." The myriad sights of the city were visited by the strangers, and thousands of them sang "God save the queen" for her Majesty at Windsor. Continental tours are now being enjoyed. Secretary Baer will return to this country Aug. 1, while other C. E. officials remain with Dr. Clark to attend several national conventions, including France at Paris, Spain at Saragossa and Germany at Eisenach. Our London correspondent will furnish us with a more detailed description of this significant gathering.

### Gains in Receipts

It is encouraging that the receipts of our three leading benevolent societies are well in advance of last year's record at this time. The American Board's increase in ten months, from donations and legacies, amounts to over \$60,000, while the American Missionary Association's receipts for the nine months ending June 30 aggregate \$24,922 increase, the gain in donations being about three-fifths of this total. The association is reserving a portion of its estates and as has been proved by other societies the system is working well.

Moreover, it received from an unknown friend, in June, a single gift of \$10,000. The Home Missionary Society had received up to July 19, for that month, over \$30,000, or as much as it received during the whole month of July in 1899. The increasing prosperity of the country seems to be reflected in this swelling of benevolent gifts, but we trust it will be more and more marked until all the societies have at their disposal resources commensurate with their great opportunities.

### A Special Need in China

Our missionaries who are left alive in China have the sympathies and prayers of their brethren at home. They need also to be remembered in another way. Many have been compelled to leave their homes and mission stations, all their living supplies have been destroyed, and they have found safety only in hasty flight. They must be supplied with necessary money to meet emergencies. The treasurer of the American Board is making increased remittances to China, and the additional amount needed will be several thousand dollars, thus considerably increasing the current expenses. While we are helpless to do much else for our missionaries in China at this crisis, an increase of gifts to meet this unexpected call will witness to the genuineness of our prayers and sympathies for those who are sorely tried by the loss of friends and helpers and by the complete breaking up, for the time, of all their work.

### The Growth of Tolerance

From a somewhat wide reading of the religious press we are impressed with the increasing friendliness of attitude toward Christian scholarship. Diatribes against the methods and conclusions of the higher critics are much rarer than they were ten years ago. Even papers which represent the most conservative branches of the church seem to be parting company with the spirit of heresy hunting, and are disposed to allow present discussions to work themselves out naturally and to remand critical questions to the study and the classroom—where they properly belong. The approval which has been generally expressed regarding the action of the Methodist General Conference in the case of Professor Mitchell of Boston University is one sign of this broadening temper, and our foreign exchanges show how all over Christendom this wise and sensible policy toward mooted theological questions is gaining ground. For example, the *Indian Witness*, published in Calcutta, comments in a recent issue upon Dr. Pierson's objection to certain passages in Bishop Thoburn's paper at the Ecumenical Conference. This able representative of Indian Christian thought comes valiantly to the defense of the bishop who has left his mark

upon India. It is at a loss to understand the indignation of Dr. Pierson, and goes on to say:

No one who knows Bishop Thoburn supposes for a moment that he has lost a particle of just confidence in the Holy Scriptures as the medium of the divine revelation to man, or had the slightest intention to disparage them. But he is not blind to what is going on in the world around him, and he sees very clearly that traditional views of the Bible as a collection of writings, views also of the formation of the canon and of inspiration which have prevailed for some generations past, are no longer tenable and must be modified. We do not hesitate to say that the man who fails to perceive this trend in the evangelical churches is blind.

#### Self-support in College

It is pleasant, although not surprising, to learn that the number of young men who enter Yale depending on their own exertions to work their way through is increasing steadily and that opportunities for such students to earn their support also are more numerous and diversified. The proportion of such members of the university already is large. Probably the same facts are true of other such institutions. Our larger universities are by no means practically reserved for rich men's sons, as some mistakenly suppose. They are accessible to and available for all young men in the broadest sense. Probably the oldest and largest offer most openings for self-support, but no student, possessed of health, pluck and energy, need hesitate to enter almost any college or university, so far as his financial means are concerned. Best of all, like Yale, our colleges are truly democratic in tone. The poor man who is working his way through is as truly respected, and receives his share of college honors as readily, as any one else. Nowhere else in the world is this so true.

#### A Coney Island Running Church

An interesting battle is on in Salt Lake City between the decent Christian people, who want their picnic ground and bathing beach on Great Salt Lake kept free from the worst forms of rowdiness and drunkenness, and the authorities of the Mormon Church, headed by President Snow, who own the beach and the railway leading to it, and want to make it as profitable as possible without reference to decency or morals. The opening day of the beach pavilion this summer was marked by scenes which all the Salt Lake City newspapers, except the Mormon organ, describe as thoroughly disgraceful. In answer to the protest and petition of the ministers of the city, President Snow first denied that there was any drunkenness or disorder, and then said it was no worse than at other resorts, and that he would stop liquor selling when they stopped. It is certainly an ugly position for a self-respecting church organization to be put in, and it goes to confirm, we fear, the reports which the Christian people of Utah send us, to the effect that while many of the Mormon people are moral and self-respecting, the official conscience of Mormonism is mainly sent abroad piecemeal to be put on exhibition by its missionaries.

#### A Mormon Pettifogger

The ingenuity of the pettifogger finds an instructive exemplification in the case of Mr. Roberts, the Mormon bigamist, who

was refused admittance to Congress. In his appeal to the Utah Supreme Court, after being convicted of unlawful cohabitation, he claims that he was indicted for living with more than one woman in Salt Lake County, whereas—the woman lived in another county! As there are twenty-six counties in Utah, the *Kinsman* suggests that he might, "if the court would only make the desired rulings, practice monogamy with different wives to a reasonable extent." The battle against polygamy is by no means ended, and we in the East must not allow it to slip out of our attention. The sentiment of the whole country has yet to find expression in an amendment to the national Constitution, which shall put the marriage question upon a sound and uniform basis for the whole country.

#### Good News from a Far Country

It seemed, for a while, as if much of the great work of the London Missionary Society in Madagascar must be wiped out by the French occupation of the island; and there were, indeed, many defections, while much persecution and annoyance troubled the Christians and their missionary leaders. Recent summings up of results and estimates of gains and losses in the *Chronicle* quite relieve the fears of the church. Losses there have been, but the experience has proved a sifting, which has left the churches pure and strong. "Time-servers and place-hunters," writes one of the missionaries, "think it an advantage to call themselves Catholics. The Malagasy are said to be worshipers of the rising sun. If so, then the Protestant remnant have resisted this national tendency and have clung to an unpopular faith." The days of suspicion and misunderstanding on the part of the French civil government seem to have passed by. Missionaries of several nationalities are working in entire harmony, and the French Protestant missionaries are coming more and more to the front, until half the work of the London society has passed into their hands.

#### Congregationalism and Organic Union

It seems as if there were a world-wide movement in Congregationalism towards some closer form of union. Some of the English delegates to the Boston council were desirous of introducing the American system of councils into British Congregationalism. Since the publication of Dr. Parker's articles on organized Congregationalism a good deal of interest has been awakened in Australia. It might, perhaps, be more correct to say reawakened, for some of these leaders have for many years past been giving attention to the subject. The great difficulty in the way of closer union has been the doctrine of the autonomy of the individual church. The movement is another phase of the old conflict between authority and liberty. In Victoria and New South Wales the principle of the autonomy of the individual church is given up so far as mission stations and aided churches are concerned. These cannot act in the choice of a pastor without the consent of the committee of the union. At the last meeting of the New South Wales Union it was pleaded that a further step should be taken by giving "legislative authority" to the union. The union com-

mittee would then be a true executive. This latest proposal has not yet been brought before a representative gathering of the churches. Whether it would be accepted if made before such a gathering is questionable. The disposition to invest the Congregational unions with more effective executive power which seems to be growing in Australia is probably due in large measure to dissatisfaction with the present state of the denomination. The percentage of pastorless churches in Australia is now very high. The vacant pastorates in most cases have received help from the union funds; but some of them, at least, if in charge of young men of character and ability, might be improved in status. There are not many young men in the Australian colleges, and none of them are at present available.

#### Salvation Army Colonies

Two years ago the Salvation Army established three colonies, whose object is to get the worthy poor out of the crowded cities into the country. The first, Fort Romie, in Salinicas Valley, not far from San Francisco, was started under the direction of Major Winchell. There were 3,000 applications for membership, and from this large number thirty were chosen under the direction of a committee of prominent Californians, among whom was the mayor of San Francisco. There was no discrimination on account of religion, politics or nationality. Among them were three motormen, who gave up their positions for the sake of getting their families out of the city. The others were men without regular employment, but willing to work if they had the chance. Some of them had a trade. It seemed wise to choose such men as these, who were likely to persevere, rather than to burden the new enterprise with the lowest of the city poor. Of course few of the members had any practical knowledge of farming—though half of them had lived on farms at some time "back East"—so men were sent down from the State Agricultural College to hold farmers' institutes, which were attended not only by the colonists but by the farmers from miles about. This colony now numbers about seventy-five and is a distinct success.

#### Commander Booth's Plan

In April, 1898, Fort Amity was started in Colorado and in July Fort Herrick, near Cleveland, O. Fort Amity is the largest of the three, having a population of about two hundred. The members came chiefly from Chicago, and the general policy is the same as that of Fort Romie. Each man was given twenty acres of land and five or six cows. A small, but steady, income was received from the sale of milk from the first, and now a creamery is being built. Cantaloupes are the crop raised, as the soil is particularly adapted to them. Last year, which was only the second, the colony more than paid its expenses. Fort Amity is so well situated, being nearer the large Eastern cities than the Californian colony, and has such natural advantages that it will probably be much enlarged. Commander Booth Tucker is trying to raise \$1,000,000 to carry on the work and expects to get \$300,000 this year. The members of the colonies are not necessarily mem-



bers of the army. They represent all religions and, indeed, sometimes no religion at all. Meetings are held by the army at the forts, but attendance is entirely voluntary.

## Current History

### Minister Conger's Message

The event of greatest interest last week was the cablegram from Shanghai signed by Mr. Conger, in reply to the one sent to him by Secretary Hay through the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, in Washington. It was undated, was brought by him to Mr. Hay last Friday morning and, as given out, declared that "quick relief only can prevent general massacre." It was in cipher, and said by Washington officials to be in evident answer to the one sent by them, which has not been made public. If it is genuine, and of later date than July 7, it proves false the circumstantial accounts of the massacre of all foreigners in Peking completed on that day. These accounts came through Sheng and Yuan, the same Chinese sources which forwarded Mr. Conger's dispatch, claiming that it was sent by him July 18. Several confirmatory dispatches have since followed it from Chinese authorities and some foreign consuls. Admiral Remy cabled concerning the statement that the ministers are safe, "reliability uncertain." On Saturday Belgium received a message through the Chinese *chargé d'affaires*, "All foreign representatives at Peking safe." Paris had similar information. Neither in that city nor in Berlin or London is the news believed to be true. The State Department in Washington expresses faith in the Conger message and has urged on the Powers immediate renewed efforts for relief of the ministers. The press generally is skeptical, though not without hope. If the message is genuine and as late as July 18, it puts a new phase on the condition in China. If it is a deliberate deception by those now in authority in China through its accredited minister to the United States, it is difficult to see how our Government can avoid severing diplomatic relations as soon as the facts become known. The evidence is strong that Prince Tuan is in power at Peking. Communication between the capital and other parts of the empire is constantly going on, and if the ministers are alive it is inexplicable that for nearly four weeks they have been unable to send any message to their governments.

### The Week's Developments in China

The latest news as we went to press last week announced the capture by the allies, July 14, with a loss of 1,000 in killed and wounded, of the native city of Tientsin. Reports followed of the looting of the city by natives and by foreign soldiers, in which American and Japanese soldiers took no part. Chinese in large numbers have attacked the Russians in Manchuria, destroying many miles of the new Siberian railroad. Russia has declared a state of siege in military Siberia, Turkestan and Semirychensk. The Chinese who had occupied Blagovestchensk, a city of 50,000 inhabitants, were driven out by Rus-

sian troops. Two Chinese villages, almost the only ones along the line of the railroad, have been burned, and the Russians are said to be moving southward in force.

Li Hung Chang has left Canton for Peking, being summoned by the emperor to be viceroy of the province in which the capital is situated. Some express confidence in him, while others distrust him, especially the foreigners in southern China. He claims to be friendly with the Powers and to be in earnest to suppress the rebellion, but declares that an advance on Peking would insure the death of all whites remaining alive in that city. The Powers have agreed to prohibit the importation of arms into China. Our Government has appointed Mr. W. W. Rockhill a special envoy to China. The appointment meets with hearty approval from some quarters, as he has had much experience with the Chinese through several years' residence in that country. In missionary quarters his appointment is not favorably received. A request purporting to come from the emperor has been presented to France asking for her mediation with the Powers, to which the answer was given in effect that reply would be made through the legation if communication could be opened. A similar request has been made to President McKinley. Our Government properly assumes that communications purporting to come from the emperor and presented by the Chinese minister are genuine, and it is reported that the Department of State has responded favorably on conditions which will demonstrate the genuineness of the request and prove that Minister Conger is safe. Another edict has been addressed to the Powers, which Chinese ministers say is from the emperor. But they offer no explanation why he sends these messages, but makes no references to the foreign ministers in Peking. It seems likely that an advance on Peking may begin about the middle of August. If the allies act in harmony, we should not be surprised to see the opposing Chinese army melt away more rapidly than has been expected.

### The Safety of the Missionaries

The passing of another week has brought no definite assurance regarding our missionaries in Peking. The officials of the American Board maintain a hopeful attitude, reasoning that the fury of the mob would not be of long continuance and that if the beleaguered foreigners in Peking survived the first assaults there was an even chance of their holding out till relief comes. The August *Missionary Herald* which, by the way, is an exceptionally interesting number, containing letters from Dr. A. H. Smith and other missionaries written just before the outbreak, breathes this spirit of hopefulness which is shared by officials of other boards. Most of the missionaries from the interior who had escaped to Chefoo have gone to Japan, though Dr. H. D. Porter still tarries at Chefoo. A warm welcome awaited the refugees in Japan from the entire mission body there. Colonel Buck, the American minister at Tokyo, arranged with the Japanese government that all missionaries from northern China who can reach the coast and desire to

escape shall be carried to Japan upon Japanese transports. Instructions to that effect have been sent to the United States consul at Chefoo, while the United States consuls at Nagasaki and Kobe are to co-operate in every way in their power.

### Discussing the Platforms

Plans are being perfected for public addresses by political leaders of all the parties throughout the whole country, though the campaign will mainly be carried on in the states of the Middle West. The New England, Middle and Pacific Coast states are conceded to the Republicans and most of the Southern and Southwestern states to the Democrats. The committees of both parties are engaged in raising funds and the orators in preparing speeches. Ex-mayor W. L. Strong has accepted the position of chairman of the Republican finance committee.

The press is already fully engaged in discussing the issues as laid down in the platforms and in the utterances of the candidates. The Republican policy is illustrated by the history and present action of the Administration. The Democratic policy is set forth by its official declaration and by the speeches and articles of Mr. Bryan during the last four years. It becomes more and more evident through discussion that its platform is a bid for the support of parties opposed to one another, aggregated, but not welded, together. With Eastern and Gold Democrats generally anti-imperialism is emphasized as "paramount," and free silver is called "academic," a dead issue let into the platform to gratify Mr. Bryan. With Western Populists and Silver Republicans, many of whom are ardent expansionists, free silver is made the rallying cry. It is urged in the East that free silver could not be forced on the country if Mr. Bryan should be elected. But it is evident enough that his election would be a pronouncement of public opinion in favor of depreciating the currency, which would greatly impair the confidence of the world in the commercial integrity of the United States. It is urged in the West that Mr. Bryan would seek to maintain a stable government in the colonies, and at the same time guarantee their independence. But the consequence of the lack of unity in the policy proposed is causing it to be challenged on all sides, and its inconsistencies will become more apparent as discussion proceeds.

### Political Dissenters

In every presidential campaign there are a number of respectable persons who repudiate some of the plans proposed by both the leading parties, and prefer to express their views by voting for candidates who stand no chance of being elected. In some years the number of these has been so large and they have been so far united as to have important influence in the elections. This year the small parties are more numerous than ever, but they are not likely to have much influence on the results except perhaps in two or three states. Mr. J. G. Woolley is the leader of the Prohibitionists and was formally notified of his nomination last week at an enthusiastic meeting in Chicago. He is also the candidate for vice-president of the United Christians,

who have chosen Rev. Dr. S. C. Swallow as their standard bearer. Wharton Barker is the candidate of the Anti-fusion Populists, who propose to put a complete state ticket into the field in Nebraska, and may prove troublesome to Mr. Bryan in his own state. Three Socialist factions have nominated, respectively, Eugene V. Debs, Job Harriman and Joseph F. Maloney. Anti-imperialists have issued a manifesto expressing their dissatisfaction with men rather than measures. They call McKinley weak and vacillating and Bryan dangerous. They will hold a convention in Indianapolis Aug. 15. It is hardly probable that they will find candidates whom they can agree on who will consent to stand. They seem to be among political parties what the Plymouth Brethren are among religious sects. And this suggests that advocates of the organic unity of the Christian church might find the mutual relations of the political parties of the Union an interesting field for study.

#### Better Care for the Insane

One of the sanest acts of the Massachusetts legislature which came to its end last week was its provision for establishing a state colony for the insane, and to commit the care of these unfortunates to the State Board of Insanity. With the exception of Boston the control of the insane is to be transferred from the municipalities to the commonwealth. The board is authorized to select a site, secure a tract of land of between 1,500 and 2,500 acres, and erect needed buildings. This act does away with serious dangers of neglect and even abuse of those who cannot care for themselves, and secures systematic oversight of their condition. The chronic insane are to be separated from acute patients. This movement is approved by the state board and by the medical profession generally. It will tend to relieve the suffering of those whose recovery is hopeless and will increase the chances of recovery for acute cases.

#### The Latest Hampton Conference

At the annual Hampton Conference for the consideration of the negro question last week papers were read by committees appointed to investigate along special lines, such as business and labor, domestic economy, religion and ethics and sanitary problems. These reports showed careful study of conditions and urged the need of reaching the masses with modern ideas of business organization, child-training, church work and hygiene. A strong plea for kindergartens was made by a negro woman of Washington who had been instrumental in getting Congress to appropriate money for both white and colored kindergartens in that city. She urged that if coming generations in the South are to be elevated children of both races be given kindergartens as fast as money can be procured. Useful work for children has been done since last year's conference by a negro woman who has opened a day nursery and organized mothers' meetings at her home in Virginia, thus putting into practice some of the lessons learned here. Indeed a striking feature of this conference is the fact that it calls together not only the best minds of the negro race, men fitted by education and position to deal with the problem from the imper-

sonal view of the statistician and social economist, but also representatives of that great body of farmers and country teachers, who, living and working in the midst of their people, can give first hand reports of great value, and can carry directly back to their neighbors the ideas acquired here. Through this latter class the results of the conference will be most clearly manifested.

#### The Kentucky Imbrolio

Thus far Kentucky has had three governors this year: Goebel, a Democrat, who was assassinated in February; Taylor, a Republican, who succeeded him but was deposed; and Beckham, a Democrat, who now is in office and has just been nominated for re-election. This anomalous condition of things is paralleled by the unique trial, now in progress, of Caleb Powers as accessory to the murder of Governor Goebel. It is said to be the only recorded instance of the trial of an accessory to a crime the principal in which has remained undetected. Whether such a trial is legal has been disputed. Evidence enough has been produced to make clear the fact of a conspiracy to kill Goebel, but the connection with it of the prisoner on trial seems hard to be established. A most astonishing and discreditable state of things is shown to have existed for some time in Kentucky. The outcome bids fair to be the re-election of Governor Beckham and, in possible conditions, the history of the case easily may prove to have an important influence upon the presidential election. It is gratifying to note that the Democrats in their state convention insisted upon the maintenance of law and order and demanded the amendment of the elections law, and, until this can be accomplished, voluntarily offered the Republicans representation on state and county boards of election commissioners. But after doing this the Democrats arraigned the Republicans in language which presages a fierce struggle in the autumn campaign.

#### Cuba Libre

The prospect brightens of an experiment in republican government in Cuba before many months. The governor general, Dr. Leonard Wood, now in this country on leave of absence, brings a very encouraging report of progress. Prosperity is so rapidly returning that the harrowing pictures of famine-stricken communities of two and three years ago seem to belong to a history long past. It is estimated that sugar production will be double that of last year. American officials are successfully encouraging the multiplication of small farms and the production of mixed crops. The cities have been cleansed and put in a condition of sanitation they had never dreamed of. Railroads are being repaired and equipped with new rolling stock. General Wood gives high praise to the Cuban people, who, after the long period of war, seem to have quickly settled into peaceful ways. He says: "There are no more law-abiding people than the Cubans. The proof of it is found in the recent elections, which were orderly and which aroused considerable rivalry and some hard-fought fights, although not a blow was exchanged or a pistol shot fired anywhere." It is likely that a constitutional convention will be held before the

end of the year, which will be the first step toward the establishment of an independent government. Sept. 15 has been suggested as the date on which delegates to the convention may be chosen. The most of the American troops have already been withdrawn, and no fears are entertained of lawlessness. When Cuba shall possess a government of its own, as the gift of the United States, it will stand as one of the greatest beneficent results of all the wars of the nineteenth century.

#### Labor Legislation Across the Line

The labor question is becoming more and more a problem in Canada, and the government has done well to give it attention. The abolition of the sweating system, and the payment of standard wages in all government contracts are steps in the right direction. The institution of conciliation and arbitration councils and the *Labor Gazette* are acts for which the session just ended is to be commended, and an earnest of legislation more radical yet to come. The trade returns for the fiscal year ending June 30 are the largest in Canada's history, and show a condition of prosperity not hitherto equaled. The revenue alone shows an increase over the previous year of \$4,336,441, which will enable the government to meet all expenses and reduce the capital debt by at least \$1,000,000. This is something new in the finances of the Dominion, which have shown an almost constant increase of the debt until the enormous sum of \$260,000,000 has been reached.

#### Our Foreign Commerce and Expansion

The question of expansion is not to be settled by political parties. It is being determined by influences beyond the control of any organizations. The business relations of the United States with the rest of the world are expanding so rapidly that the Government is constantly tasked to do its part in exercising necessary supervision over them. The foreign commerce of this country has increased during the last six years from a billion and a half of dollars to two and a quarter billions. The exports last year amounted to \$1,394,479,214, and the balance in our favor over imports was \$544,764,885. The gain in exports for 1899 over the previous year was nearly half a million dollars per day. A significant feature of the business was the large increase in imports of manufacturers' materials not produced in this country and the large gain in exports of manufactured articles. These, as well as the farm products sent abroad, represent largely the results of American labor, and a great part of the money received has been distributed in payment of that labor. The total foreign commerce of this country last year was more than sixteen per cent. greater than that of any other year. Wherever the American people go to do business there the Government must go to guard their interests, and no Administration which failed to do this could long remain in power.

For Current History Notes see page 126.

Mr. W. W. Astor, who took himself and his wealth to London and became a naturalized Englishman, has been bowed out of the society whose recognition he coveted because he



insulted an English officer who was his guest by invitation of another guest. He has now offered a public apology through the columns of his paper, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, but with small hope of recovering prestige. Yet it is intimated that the real secret of the trouble is that the officer is in love with the daughter of Mr. Astor, who encouraged his attentions. The whole performance, so far as it merits attention at all, makes us grateful that Mr. Astor has renounced his American citizenship.

### Summer Sundays

In the biography of Henry Drummond is this significant citation from the diary of his tour through the Yellowstone: "7th. The Sabbath. Encamped all day. . . . The N. T." With his customary reticence Drummond refrains from telling us what he gained from his reading of the New Testament on that Sunday. But the important thing is the fact that in the midst of the scenic beauties of the Yellowstone and surrounded as he must have been by congenial companions Drummond sought his New Testament, and derived from it benefit enough to make it worth his while to include the circumstance in the record of the day.

Summer conditions make our Sundays unlike those during the rest of the year. Whether we go abroad or stay at home there are numerous variations from the conventional program. Strangers in the pulpit or perhaps an unusual place of worship, vacation habits and tendencies, the atmosphere of change and novelty, the very heat of midsummer, induce in us a mood somewhat foreign to that in which we find ourselves at other seasons, and one which does not favor, perhaps, the cultivation and expression of religion. We wisely allow ourselves considerable latitude respecting church attendance, for we all must have our period of rest and recreation.

It is not well to judge one another too severely respecting our uses of summer Sundays, but we miss their most beneficial service if we do not gain that which is represented by our citation from Professor Drummond's diary. To fritter away the whole day in idle talk on hotel piazzas, to indulge in loafing until it becomes wearisome, to roam the fields aimlessly, to employ the holy time simply for bodily recuperation and for social ends, is not such a use of the Lord's Day as ought to satisfy the aspiring soul. Indeed we doubt whether the best physical results are secured when spiritual nurture is overlooked or crowded into a corner. A plunge into the New Testament may be as recuperative as a plunge into the surf.

These summer Sundays will pass swiftly, and soon the year's routine will have to be resumed. Happy the man who, when they are over, can look back upon one and another as marking for him an impulse heavenward. To be able at the season's end to recall certain moments which yielded uplift and inspiration will make any one's diary of the summer full of meaning. To remember that one Sabbath beside a Northern lake, or in a quiet valley, or on some mountain top the Bible was reverently and lovingly taken in hand, and here, as amid novel surroundings its pages were turned, a Psalm, a gospel, an epistle opened its heart to you, Christ and the Christian life and calling

glowed with beauty before your eyes—can your summer Sundays yield any richer fruit than this? He who has thus learned to use his New Testament has found the secret of peace and of power.

### The Clash of Civilizations

The causes of the present revolution in China have been ascribed to Christian missionaries, to promoters of trade and commerce and to European nations which have seized Chinese territory. All these must share the responsibility for having provoked this terrible uprising against foreigners. But the underlying cause is the advance of the civilization which these parties represent colliding with an ancient civilization in its path. For that advance all the Christian world must share the responsibility. And we use the word Christian here to describe a type of civilization, rather than a belief or a character.

Lord Salisbury has recently quoted an Eastern proverb—"First the missionary, then the consul, then the general." His inference was that modern missions bring Christian governments into collision with nations professing other religions. The truth in the proverb is that the most enlightened nations are bound to extend the civilization they stand for throughout the world. It is true that the missionary often goes first, for his motive is wholly to give and not to get, and he goes to people who do not invite trade or offer rewards to the seeker for gain. But when missionaries succeed they awaken demands which offer advantages to trade. Therefore the enterprising trader follows in the path of the missionary. The trader must have the protection of his government, and therefore the consul goes with him. And while the missionary shares in this protection, it is often given grudgingly, as though he were the willing cause of all the troubles. When the consul's demands for protection to his fellow-citizens are resisted then the general is called in, and nations are embroiled in war.

To stop this movement would be to arrest the march of Christian civilization. That is too large a task for individuals or political parties or single nations. Modern inventions facilitating safe and swift travel, the telegraph and telephone, making easy the quick interchange of ideas between distant nations, are changing the world into a neighborhood. The inherent energy that invented these means of communication is certain to bring the aggressive civilization it represents into collision with the sluggish Asiatic life. India yielded to it, Japan welcomed it, and is appropriating much of what it has to offer. China is rising to resist it, and a great conflict is inevitable.

It is of little use to lay the responsibility for the collision on any one class among Christian nations. Some missionaries are unfit. When they are sent out without preparation or equipment, when they profess to work miracles of healing and denounce other missionaries, when they ignorantly offend against native customs which have become sacred, they make trouble and deserve criticism. But such missionaries are exceptions, as

are the societies which send them. No record of foreigners in non-Christian lands is so honorable on the whole in the eyes of the world as that of Christian missions. Some traders are mercenary and cruel, demanding and gaining the protection of their governments in selling opium and intoxicating liquors, and in enforcing unjust claims. Yet trade that extends its nerves through the world and makes its remotest parts sensitive to the centers of life is, on the whole, a mighty force uplifting mankind. Some Christian nations have taken possession without right of lands which belong to others, and some of them have made the ill-treatment of missionaries the excuse for seizing territory, though for this missionaries were not responsible. France, for example, for the killing of a Roman Catholic missionary, secured two years ago the exclusive right to build a railroad in southern China. Germany seized Kiao-Chow Bay for the murder of two Catholic missionaries. And, no doubt, these unrighteous encroachments have done much to hasten the uprising in China.

But the main fact is that the aggressive civilization of Christian nations is bound to extend itself and sure to clash with the barbarism and the civilizations that resist it. We believe that its prevailing motive is to promote the well-being of the world. No lower motive will permanently sustain it in the tremendous struggles before it. We believe this civilization will give to the world richer treasures of true religion, science and art, will promote a nobler freedom and a purer justice than have yet been known. Therefore we propose to cultivate faith in the ability of the nations to achieve the Christian ideal, and to strive to inspire men to live and labor for the ends to which Christ gave himself. May the greatness of the task to which these nations are summoned not lead to cowardly complaining, but move to the heroism which the time demands.

### Asiatic Railroads

Just as public attention is being centered upon Asia, as never before during the Christian era, in connection with threatening chaos in China, comes news of the utmost significance to the future of that part of the world, whatever the fate of China may prove to be. Much has been written of late about the great transcontinental railway which Russia is hastening to complete across Asia. Its commercial, military and political importance is obvious. But little or nothing has been published about two other proposed Asiatic railways, which are likely to be constructed soon, and which will contribute much towards altering the character of the nations of Asia.

One is another Russian scheme. By establishing a Russian bank at Teheran and by granting Persia a large loan, Russia recently has done much to weaken British influence and to enlarge her own over the shah and his subjects. She now proposes to build a railway from Bander Abbas on the Persian Gulf up into China, connecting it with her transcontinental road. Thus she will secure a certain control over the gulf, will threaten the British in India more directly and will

gain a fresh and stronger hold upon the whole of Central Asia.

The other scheme is Turkish. The sultan is reported to have decided to build at once a railway from Damascus to Mecca. Avowedly, and perhaps really, his purpose is to facilitate the enormous annual pilgrimage of faithful Mohammedans to the shrine of the prophet. But a more important result in the end must be the opening up of a large and at present almost inaccessible part of his dominion to commerce and the development of a vast foreign traffic through his realms.

Should these plans materialize, the effects upon Asiatic trade and social life must be great and comprehensive. They also contain something of menace to British supremacy in the East which no friend of Christian civilization can regard without apprehension. It will require some years to convert these proposals into facts, and the outcome of the present troubles in China, in which all the great nations have become involved, may modify them greatly or put a stop to them entirely. But that they have been suggested seriously indicates that at some future time they probably will be realized.

They are new indications of the great world changes which the twentieth century seems destined to witness. They certainly seem ominous of some evil, but doubtless the Christian of a century hence will be able to look back and see how divine Providence overruled them for the advancement of his kingdom upon earth.

### Mystery in God's Dealings with Us

When we are oppressed by the impossibility of fathoming God's dealings with us and are face to face with mystery, as we sometimes stand face to face with a fog, we should remind ourselves that, if there were no mystery in God's dealings with us, we should very soon cease to be able to trust him. For if God's character and authority were wholly free from the element of mystery, he would be no God at all. If we could understand him he would be no more truly infinite than we. If we could penetrate the secret of his motives, the purpose and method of his actions, he soon would seem a commonplace being, and we should pay little heed either to what he does or what he wishes.

It is the element of mystery in every human character which supplies a large part of its attractiveness. You may know your friend never so well, yet you do not know him wholly. You may have summered and wintered him for years. You may think that every operation of his mind and every reason for his conduct are perfectly understood by you, and doubtless in the main you are correct. Yet every now and then he surprises you by some unforeseen utterance or action, revealing elements in his nature which you have at least imperfectly comprehended.

It is because of this elusiveness, this unfathomableness, this mystery, which is an unfailing element of every human character, that we do not become unendurably weary of one another; and if this be true of each of us within our finite and limited capabilities and natures, how much more true it must be of God. How

convincingly evident it becomes, when we think of it, that without the element of mystery the divine Being no longer would be to any one of us truly divine. But there is nothing in the mystery of God's dealings with us which need alarm or even discourage us. It does not imply feebleness, unwisdom, or any lack of consideration and love in God that he should refrain from revealing himself fully to us, even were we capable of comprehending him. The mystery connected with him rather should increase our conviction of his power, of his knowledge, of his affection for his human children, and should make it easier for us to trust in his guidance and to be his faithful children.

### In Brief

The wells of God are never dry.

Special trial is God's recognition of special possibilities of strength.

"He peeled off one more layer than usual," was a bright layman's comment on a recent sermon. Nothing like getting down to the core of the subject, particularly in hot weather.

A farewell meeting will be held in Pilgrim Hall, Boston, Aug. 2, at 2.30 P. M., in connection with the departure of ten American Board missionaries for India and Turkey. Friends are invited.

Accounts in recent foreign newspapers of St. Louis riots and Southern lynchings suggest comparisons between China and the United States not greatly to the advantage of the latter nation in the eyes of strangers to both countries.

Of the four leading candidates for President and vice-president, Bryan, Stevenson and Roosevelt are members of the Presbyterian Church. Will their political creeds, recently formulated, be regarded as orthodox by the next General Assembly?

There is one comfort when we think of our many mistakes in life. We may have ample reason for regretting or even being ashamed of them. But doubtless they often have served as warnings to those who know us. Their lives may be the better and richer because of the defects in ours.

A convention is to be called at Syracuse next November of representatives of various denominations to consider possible plans looking to co-operation of religious bodies working in New York State. This is a movement which deserves to be fostered, and which may furnish an example to be widely followed.

The Barnardo Homes in London are as flourishing as ever after a generation of usefulness. At their thirty-fourth annual festival it was announced that the receipts last year were considerably above \$700,000 and 13,288 children were cared for, the largest number in any one year since the homes were opened.

According to a statement in the *Brooklyn Eagle* the profits of the *Topeka Capital* during the Sheldon week amounted to \$35,000, of which \$7,000 has been paid to a Brooklyn agent for advertising the scheme. But the *Eagle* says there are indications that the paper has not benefited itself permanently by its use of Mr. Sheldon.

Chaplain D. W. Waldron has asked divine guidance for many Massachusetts legislatures and often has received testimonial of appreciation of his services. This year a pair of silver candlesticks expressed the sense of the

members of the legislature that their chaplain has brought some light from above along the somewhat tortuous path they have been following.

Secretary Judson Smith of the American Board has been incapacitated for work ever since the Ecumenical Conference last April. Much of the intervening time he has spent at Clifton Springs. His absence from the office at such a critical time is naturally a source of sorrow to him, inasmuch as he has charge of all the board's missions in China; but he now expects to return to his desk in a week or so.

Nearly thirty-eight years ago, when Hon. Carl Schurz was heaping opprobrious epithets on President Lincoln as he and some of his fellow anti-imperialists are now doing to President McKinley, President Lincoln wrote to Mr. Schurz what he would do well to re-read today, as follows: "Be assured, my dear sir, there are men who have 'heart in it' that think you are performing your part as poorly as you think I am performing mine."

The Rock Island Railroad Company has forbidden its employees to smoke cigarettes and the Burlington has done the same. President Purdy of the Rock Island says, "Experience has shown that the confirmed cigarette smoker is sleepy and of no account." He adds—what is true of any other business—"it requires a clear brain to discharge the responsibilities of trainmen." Young men who smoke cigarettes stand in their own light.

We find, in attempting to gauge public opinion on the subject of consolidating our missionary societies, that many of the persons who are most severely critical of the lack of economy in missionary administration are among those who practice the greatest economy in missionary gifts. There are men who bear more than their share of anxiety for the proper oversight of the societies, considering their annual investment of twenty-five cents or less for each one of them.

The *Occident*, the only Presbyterian paper on the Pacific coast, has suspended publication. It had survived for thirty-two years but had never been self-supporting, although its latest editor received no salary. The *California Christian Advocate*, the Methodist paper for the same region, has been published during the last four years at a loss of \$13,810. We occasionally hear of projects for starting new denominational papers, but without generous financial endowment the talk about starting them will be wasted.

Queen Victoria may fairly be counted among the sweet girl graduates of the year. She has been presented with the honorary diploma and gold medal of the "*Regia Accademia Raffaello*" of Urbino, the city in which Raphael was born. This academy was founded in 1869 by Count Pompeo Gherardi and its object is to promote interest in art. It is particularly suitable that the diploma should be given Queen Victoria as she has always taken a great interest in the work of Raphael. The Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Germany are also members, and it is probable that Queen Margaret of Italy will soon become one.

The oppressively hot weather last week left what seemed to be an ineffaceable impression. But in a few months we shall be talking of the extremely cold snap. Dr. W. E. Park last month, at Andover Seminary anniversary, said that one spring morning the family of Prof. Moses Stuart persuaded him to take a ride. Sitting in the rays of the sun he said: "I'm glad for once to be warm enough. It's the first time I've been warm for fourteen years." "Why," said a friend, "don't you remember how hot it was last Fourth of July?" "Don't I?" replied the professor. "I was baked through and I haven't cooled off yet."



## The Escape of Several of Our Missionaries from Tientsin

The Account of an Eyewitness as Transmitted by a Shanghai Correspondent

By ALICE HAMILTON RICH

[We are fortunate in being able to give herewith the account by an eyewitness of the thrilling escape of several of our missionaries from Tientsin, June 16. This story reached us Tuesday morning, having been mailed at Shanghai June 23. Mrs. Rich, who interviewed Mrs. Wilder, one of the refugees, has been living at Shanghai. Many of our readers will remember her article in our issue of July 12 on A Woman's Day in Shanghai.—EDITORS.]

The cable takes the important events, but there come to my ears every day stories so full of thrilling incident, of the heroism of men and women, that I seem to be dazed and wonder if, instead of having these stories from the individuals who have lived and suffered them, I am not reading romances of past centuries. The following story, as told me by the wife of one of our A. B. C. F. M. missionaries, may be of interest to the readers of *The Congregationalist*. Rev. George D. Wilder is working as an evangelist; his home is in Tung-cho, about fifteen miles from Peking, where there was a most important—if not the most important—college in north China. The mission had recently completed a chapel, at a cost of some \$500. The homes of the missionaries, college buildings and chapel have all been burned. Mr. and Mrs. Wilder were in Tientsin at the time of the burning, visiting Mrs. Wilder's sister, Mrs. Charles F. Gammon. The people of Tientsin thought themselves secure and were wholly unprepared for the awful scenes that were before them. They were, many of them, in great anxiety for friends in the interior, or even but a few miles out of Tientsin, but not for themselves. However, for some days before the outbreak at Tientsin, there were signs of trouble which made them fear they would need to be on guard. As nearly as possible, I will tell the story in Mrs. Wilder's own words.

"On Friday, June 15, we did not undress but kept ourselves in readiness for whatever might take place. The A. B. C. F. M. is not in the settlement but in the extra concession, the only mission near being the London Mission. Mr. Gammon took his place in a watch tower, and from time to time reported what he saw. The men in the compound were armed as best they could be, and the women watched over the sleeping children, as women watch where lives dearer than their own are in danger of death—not by process of slow disease, but by dreadful torture. Looking from our upper windows, we saw fires being lighted in a circle around the city of Tientsin. The frail houses of the natives burned down as in a flash, while other fires immediately took their places.

"Around the compound are many of these native houses which we knew might soon be in flames. But more awful than the fire was the outcry of the advancing mob, thousands of howling, fanatical Boxers. These men bore lighted torches, carried spears, battle-axes, etc., and, believing themselves invulnerable, were fearless of foreigners, and intent upon burning everything foreign and murder-

ing men, women and children. Our men made good use of their firearms, and the mob did not reach our compound. The chapel of the London Mission, our neighbor between the compound and settlement, was burned, but with no loss of life. In fact, all the mission chapels in Tientsin were burned. It was now nearly four o'clock in the morning. We wakened the children, and, wrapping them up, our husbands hurried us, in danger of our lives from the mob on the streets, to Gordon Hall, where were gathered the foreigners from other parts of the city." (Mrs. Wilder, with a babe but twelve days old, was carried on a steamer-chair, her other children—a boy of four and girl of two—carried in arms.)

"The city seemed a little quieter on the forenoon of Saturday, and at tiffin time we returned to our compound to pack up some of our possessions, to be prepared to leave the compound and, if need be, the city. Suddenly Mr. Gammon came in and said, 'You must be ready in twenty minutes to leave Tientsin on the train for Taku.' As the Boxers had taken all jinrikishas away from the coolies, what could we do to reach the train in time? Fortunately, one of the mission houses in our compound was occupied by marines, and they had secured and kept safely three jinrikishas, which they placed at our service, and they did everything possible to aid us.

"Our servants, unlike many of the Chinese servants, had not deserted us, and they carried the little baggage we could hastily gather to the train. We had only time to say good-by to our husbands, who would not come with us, as they said they must stay with the women and children who could not get this train and look after the Christian Chinese refugees in our compound, of the latter there were about 100. These Chinese would receive no more mercy from the Boxers than foreigners. In fact, the Boxers were destroying and burning everything foreign or having the foreign stamp. They were not keeping the plunder for their own use, as was done in other places when the Boxer riot began, but committing everything to the flames.

"During our passage through the city we saw Chinese officials in their satin robes alight from their sedan chairs and, dropping down before the Boxers, *kotow*—their heads in the dust. This shows how completely the officials are in their power, and how little foreigners have to hope for protection from them. The Chinese official who had the A. B. C. F. M. under his protection told one of the missionaries that he was ordered by his government to protect the compound 'before and behind, on the right hand and on the left,' but to make no arrests. Without the power to restrain or punish, what could the official, however strong his good will, do for the mission?

"The train moved out as soon as we were on the platform, and we reached Taku and were taken to the imperial Chinese steamship *Lienshing*."

As Mrs. Wilder and the other women and children were confined to the cabin

for safety, they suffered the more torture from not knowing what was taking place.

One week later the *Lienshing* was in harbor at Shanghai and I had the privilege of bringing Mrs. Wilder and her children to my house. We sat on the cool, shaded veranda as she told me her story. I held the three weeks old baby boy, while Theodore, a beautiful, manly boy of four, slept in a hammock, and sunny-haired Margaret, who is but two, forgot her baby troubles asleep in the bamboo settee. I looked with wonder upon Mrs. Wilder, young and frail looking, her home with its loved possessions burned to ashes, her husband in bombarded Tientsin, and having with her three helpless children; yet, in her extremity of anxiety and trouble, as is the nature of woman, remaining brave and strong, forgetful of self for the sake of her loved ones, with Christian faith believing that God "doeth all things well," speaking no word of regret that her husband and herself were called to be missionaries to China. This is the simply told story, without shocking details that might be given, of one woman. Scores of such stories come to our ears in Shanghai, and what is going on in interior missions, in Peking and Tientsin, at this writing is unknown.

Shanghai, June 25.

### President McKinley and Dr. Storrs

One explanation of the popularity of President McKinley and the esteem in which he is held by those who know him personally is the sympathy he shows for others at times when his own family burdens or when the cares of state would seem to leave him little time or thought for strangers or even for ordinary friends. The correspondence that passed between him and Dr. Storrs just before the latter died will illustrate this admirable side of his nature as well as anything that could be cited. Being informed by a mutual friend that Dr. Storrs was critically ill, the President, who had long known of and had occasionally heard Dr. Storrs, but who had never met him, wrote the aged preacher the following letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
Washington, May 8, 1900.

Dear Dr. Storrs: Mr. McKelway yesterday evening, while calling, told me of your continued illness. I regret very much to hear of this, and beg to express my deep regret and sympathy.

Your great service has appealed strongly to me and endeared you to your countrymen. With kind regards, believe me, sincerely yours,  
(Signed) WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Dr. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., LL.D., 80 Pierpont Street, New York, N. Y.

As he was too feeble to reply to this Dr. Storrs asked his son-in-law, Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, to do so. After Dr. Storrs's death Rev. Dr. Coe received the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
Washington, June 12, 1900.

My Dear Sir: The President has learned with much regret of the death of Dr. Storrs and asks that you will be good enough to convey to the family his earnest sympathy in their bereavement. Very truly yours,

(Signed) GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,  
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Edward B. Coe, 42 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

## An Ecclesiastical Rummage Sale

By Alice M. Guernsey

"For the benefit of the church universal"—so the posters ran. What could be better? Spring cleaning was at hand and every family had a lot of "stuff" just fit for a rummage sale. It could do a good deed and relieve its own closets and wardrobes at the same time.

The Methodys were very enthusiastic over the sale. "There's a lot of that time limit we can send as well as not," said the father of the family. "I don't see, for my part, why we got so much of it in the first place. It's been getting moth-eaten for years, but we've held on to it as if it were essential to the peace of the family. We must have a little, of course, but we need not keep lumbered up with more than we can use, now that we've a chance to dispose of it."

"I agree with you, sir," said the heir of the household. "And, while we are about it, there's a lot of supervision that might do somebody some good; it certainly is not needed by a family in our position."

"Just what do you mean?" asked the young man's mother.

"Well, what's the use of keeping all those presiding elders? They are practically useless, but a big expense for storage and care. I say, send them to the rummage sale, and send a lot of bishops along with them."

"The bishops! Why, they're the most artistic thing we have! Even Miss Ritualle said the other day that that one from Africa was too distinguished for anything!" This from the daughter of the family.

"O, of course I don't mean that one or any that are worth keeping! But send off any that have outlived their usefulness, and then get as many new ones as you like. I think myself that the foreign ones are the things to have, but, if we must patronize home industries, you can easily pick up some at a bargain counter that will pass for genuine antiques. I think we can afford to have about what we want in this line."

In the Presby family there was a marked difference of opinion. The discussion began with the proposal of the youngest member to send the old creed to the rummage sale.

"Send the creed!" cried the mother, with tears in her eyes. "My son, all your childhood and the childhood of your brothers and sisters is linked with that creed. It has been my comfort through long days of suffering and nights of weariness. It seems to me I can't spare that creed even in a good cause."

"Now, mother, be reasonable," said the oldest son. "That creed is simply used up. It's too large for the house, to begin with, and it isn't suitable for our present circumstances. I am ashamed of it every time we have company. We can get another that you will like just as well when you get used to it, and it won't cost so very much."

"That's just the point, my son," broke in the father, with tremulous tones. "We always value most that which cost us most. You are too young to realize it, but this old creed has been an expensive

possession. It is an heirloom in our family and has been defended with tears and blood. It would break my heart to send it to the rummage sale."

"Heirlooms are well enough if they're the right kind," cried Miss Presby. "But it doesn't seem to me that that old creed is worth making such a fuss over. If it were a surplice or a candle, it would be different. For my part, I'm tired of seeing the old thing around."

As usual, when Young America asserts its prerogative, the parents yielded, and the Presby's creed went to the rummage sale.

The generous-hearted Baptises had already made such liberal gifts to the church that there seemed nothing left, either new or old, for them to bestow. But, after due discussion in the family conclave, they sent the managers of the rummage sale the deed of a fine pond—one of many belonging to the family—with the suggestion that it might be sold for the benefit of the church or retained for use in connection with its fresh air work.

The Congos sent a fine system of candidating, warranted (so its inventor affirmed) to make preachers put "the best foot foremost," and to insure hyper-criticism in all churches that used it. "It's a fine thing," said Pater Congo, in a patronizing tone. "We've used it ourselves a great many years, and it works well—almost always. To be sure, it's a little hard on ministers out of a job, but then ministers haven't any business to get old, nor to have wives and families dependent on them. I know of no better plan in the long run."

The Piscopals were the most stylish family in the "set" of those that were expected to contribute to the rummage sale, and everybody looked for "something handsome" from them.

"O, if they only would send their lovely robes! Wouldn't it be too sweet for anything!" This from one of the managers of the sale.

"And their succession," added another. "The bishop's succession, you know. It's been in the family for nobody knows how long. It would set off the salesroom elegantly and be sure to bring a big price. I shouldn't wonder if we'd get more for it at auction than any other way, unless," a little hesitantly, "unless you'd have a raffle."

The possible response was prevented by the entrance of a member of the Cathol family, who laid a huge bundle on the counter.

"I'm sure I don't know what you'll do with all this stuff," she said, merrily. "There's old dogmas, some bits of ritualism, some rules that we haven't any use for now, and I don't know what all. Throw it away if it doesn't sell—and I don't believe it will."

The brisk chatter was interrupted by the entrance of a messenger bearing a very small package from the Piscopals. "Open it quick," cried the manager-in-chief. "It must be valuable, it's so small." Eagerly but carefully they opened it, and then fell back in dismay. The

sole contribution from this wealthy family was a tiny package of church unity. To be sure, it was quite new and fresh, a fact that was explained by an accompanying note, stating that they had tried to give it away before, but nobody seemed to want just that kind, so they "took great pleasure in presenting it to the rummage sale."

There must be buyers as well as givers to make a rummage sale successful. And when it came to selling the goods contributed the real troubles of the management began.

"Haven't you any first-class ministers?" so the questions ran. "We don't want the old-fashioned sort, but something up to date."

"Certainly, we can provide you with them by means of this fine candidating system," was the reply. "It is warranted to furnish a fine article."

"No, thank you. I've tried that. One trial's enough."

"Can't I show you something else? We have some time limit that you may like."

"Worse and worse! I don't see a thing that I want," and the bargain hunter turned away.

"If here isn't an old creed!" exclaimed young Mr. Liberal.

"A creed! Do let me see it. What a curious old relic! Why don't you buy it?" asked his sister.

"Buy it? I wouldn't have the thing in the house. There's nothing here in my line unless it's a little of that church unity. Perhaps I'll come back after that. O, no, don't lay it aside for me. Sell it, by all means, if you have a chance before I come."

The pond was put up at auction, and the bidding for it was really quite lively. It was finally secured by Squire Pedro Baptis, who said he couldn't bear to see it go out of the family, and so was willing to pay a good price for it.

To tell the truth, the rummage sale was not a great success. So much stuff was left on the hands of the managers that they decided to return it to the donors. And such a mix-up as there was! The Methodys's bishops were sent to the Piscopals, and the latter haven't spoken to the Methodys since. Nobody can convince them that it was all a mistake. The Methodys received all the candidating, and most of their time limit—all that was not too moth-eaten to bear farther transportation—was sent to the Congos.

The creed was about the only thing that reached its original owners intact—but then that was so distinctly marked that only a very stupid person could possibly blunder over it. The church unity was so small that the management decided it wouldn't pay to send it back. And as for the dogmas and other things from the Cathols, the family sent for them before the sale closed, saying they had decided they could not spare them after all.

The next time a rummage sale is proposed for the church universal, new managers will be required, as the old ones decline to serve again.



## Political Progress at the Ends of the Earth

A New Zealand Study

BY REV. EDWARD ABBOTT, D. D.

Various things interested us in our visit to New Zealand. The "sounds" on the west coast offered magnificent scenery comparable to the finest of Norway and Alaska. The deep fiords running into the interior, their beautiful green water, the lofty mountains which wall them in, softly wooded from the water's edge to the very summit, the precipitous cliffs of dark brown stone, the background of glaciers and snowy summits, the solitude and repose, and now and then a brilliant touch of color from a rainbow overhanging all, made a picture never to be forgotten. The lakes and mountains, too, of the interior are attractive and imposing. If the lakes lack the picturesque accessories noticeable in Switzerland, and if the mountains are less lofty than their Swiss compeers, the totality is nevertheless equally impressive. The broad wheat fields and the vast sheep ranges which occupy much of the island are also conspicuous features in the landscape; but most of all we enjoyed the New Zealand people and the atmosphere of New Zealand life.

First, Bishop Selwyn stamped his powerful personality upon the country, and then two great streams of English colonization poured in, one Presbyterian and one Anglican, and the result is a colonial empire of which England may well be proud. Politically, the government of New Zealand is remarkably specialized, and the points which it has reached in its development are worthy of notice in a relatively conservative country like our own.

1. Woman suffrage has always existed in New Zealand from the organization of the government. There is no constitutional distinction whatever between men and women in the use of the ballot. Women and men vote side by side on all questions with absolute equality. The Bishop of Christchurch told me that, in his judgment, the system worked well in all directions.

2. The government owns and manages the railroads, post office, parcels express, telegraph and telephone. The railroads do not compare with those of the United States or England. The gauge is narrow, the carriages are small, and the speed is slow. Trains are infrequent and on some lines run only every other day; on one route, as I remember, only once a week. But the administration of all these public works seems to be efficient.

3. I was interested in a detail of the provision for education. If in any given town the number of children of school age is not sufficient to justify the employment of a teacher, the children are accommodated in the school nearest at hand, and the government furnishes free transportation on the railroad to these children to and from their homes each day. It was interesting to see the train draw up to a humble wayside station in the morning and take on fifteen or twenty bright young New Zealanders of school age, with their satchels and luncheons, to be carried along to the next town.

4. The New Zealand government does a banking business in the interests of the people.

5. There is also a life insurance department in the government.

6. I was particularly struck by the public trusteeship. The public trustee, under the New Zealand government, is a state officer, who receives, holds and invests funds for individuals, organizations and corporations, performing substantially the same functions that are performed by a trust company in the United States, but under the auspices and superintendence of the government, and under accountability as a public officer. He receives and administers bequests, he manages trust funds, he is a depositary of money benefactions of all kinds, and the government guarantees its clients against all loss of either principal or interest through the malfeasance of the trustee.

7. Old age pensions are another and unique feature in the government of New Zealand. By provision of law, and under certain conditions, a citizen who has reached a given age receives a pension from the government sufficient to keep him above want. He must have reached the point which we call "old age." He must have been a resident of the colony for a fixed number of years. He must be free from any stain of criminality. He must not be in receipt of any private income. He must be actually old and beyond the period of work, and in need, and his country then grants him a pension. A very small one, it is true, but enough to keep soul and body together; and it is a reward of good and faithful citizenship which must not only be most welcome to the recipient, but would seem to have a good effect in the nurture of true citizenship.

8. New Zealand has also a system of compulsory arbitration. This plan has been expounded in America by Mr. W. P. Reeves, an ex-officer of the New Zealand government, a delegate to the Commercial Congress in Philadelphia. Under the New Zealand law trade unions and organizations of capital are recognized as corporations and are registered. In case of disagreement between any two such registered bodies, representing labor and capital, the difficulty must be referred to a court of arbitration which has under the law all powers of a court of justice. One-half of the members of this court are elected by the registered trade unions and the other half by the registered organizations of capital, and they hold office for three years. The chairman, who is generally a clergyman, a lawyer or a judge, is elected by a majority of the court over which he presides, but he must not be either an employer or an employee. A case may be appealed from the local court to a higher court of arbitration, which consists of three members—one, the presiding justice, representing the supreme court of the colony, the other two being elected members, one by the employers and the other by the trade unions. The decision of this higher court is final.

The above points sufficiently indicate the progressive character of the government in New Zealand and justify the statement that in many respects it is the

most advanced of the governments of the civilized world. Many of these measures are experimental, and their results can be determined only in course of a long term of years. The territory is comparatively small. The English population is also comparatively small, and what is practicable in New Zealand might not be practicable under broader and more complicated conditions. But in all these respects as well as in many others New Zealand presents a most interesting field of study.

Readers of this article who desire to pursue the subject further would do well to send an international postal order for four shillings to the Colonial Offices, Wellington, New Zealand, for a copy of the New Zealand Blue Book, an admirably edited exposition of the whole interior of the New Zealand state. That very Blue Book sets an example which many another government would do well to follow.

## The Personal Christian Life

VIII.

BY REV. FLOYD W. TOMKINS

### 1. How can we know that the Holy Spirit dwells with us?

If we bring forth the fruits of the Spirit [Gal. 5: 22, 23] in any measure, or if we have a keen desire for them, then the Holy Ghost must be within us. But we have a simpler assurance yet. God has promised to give us his Spirit [Luke 11: 13], and if we believe God we must know that his promise is fulfilled. It is only when we willfully grieve him and drive him away that we are without his guidance, and then, alas! we do not know or care for our loss. This is the "age of the Holy Spirit," as it is called. The Spirit is brooding over humanity to bring order and peace and beauty, as long ago he brooded over chaos to bring shape to earthly matter and forces [Gen. 1: 2]. Everything good that man does, every invention, every discovery, every work of art or science, is caused directly by the Spirit working upon and through man, so that every man has the Spirit of God. If a man recognizes this gift and opens his heart and life and obeys all the noble impulses of the Spirit, then the gift becomes richer and greater. And when he gives himself up wholly to God's ruling, then he is "full of the Holy Ghost," as was Stephen [Acts 6: 5].

### 2. Do these evil thoughts which come to me prove me a sinner? They come unbidden, and I hate them.

Because we are human we are subject to temptations by an evil power called in the Bible "Satan." He tempted Christ, but Christ did not yield, and he was without sin. Hence we know that the mere tempting does not prove us sinners. It is the yielding that proves sin. On the other hand, every time we resist an evil temptation, no matter in what shape it may come, we are stronger. The resistance which we make proves that we are led by the Spirit, and Satan cannot stand in his presence. Bunyan's experience, as he tells us of it in *Pilgrim's Progress*, is an illustration of strength through the very temptation. It is a great comfort to know that the more we resist the weaker Satan's influence over us becomes. He tries us in higher ways, but these ways

prove us on a higher level. 'By and by he almost leaves us, finding he has nothing in us. That is a magnificent and deep saying of Jesus: "The prince of this world cometh and hath nothing in me." It means much, but its great meaning for us is that as we grow more and more like Christ there is nothing in us that Satan finds agreeable, and he lets us alone. We do not reach this stage at once, but we gradually get nearer to it. Blessed be God; he holds us tightly in his loving arms, and "no man is able to pluck us away."

### 3. How can I make myself love my neighbor and banish feelings of hatred?

This is a hard problem, and yet the methods of cure are simple. First, pray for him as often and as earnestly as you can. Second, refuse to think of the sayings or actions which made you angry with him. Third, think of his good points, the worthy things you know of him. Fourth, consider yourself and see how you may have been as unkind to another, in some other way, as he has been to you. And, fifth, try to do something for him. Send him some little token of affection, even if you find it difficult to do it affectionately. Serve him at some time of necessity, and do not be disheartened if he rejects your overtures. And then do not be cast down because you do not at once succeed in feeling towards him as you would like to. We cannot love all men alike, simply because our love is not equally received by all. But if we wish well to all men, and would help them if we could, then we have the spirit of Christ in a measure, and a greater power of that spirit will come to us.

## The Transfiguration \*

THE FRESCO BY PERUGINO  
(In the Hall of Exchange, Perugia)

BY ESTELLE M. HURLL

The round top of a hill is lifted against the sky above the confusion of human sights and sounds. Three men who have been lying on the ground are aroused by a vision floating in the air just over them. A gentle figure stands upon a cloud surrounded by an oval radiance of light, and on either side kneels a venerable man in adoration.

The men below appear amazed and awestruck at the strange sight. One who seems little more than a youth lifts his pure young face upward and is so dazzled by the glory that he involuntarily raises his hand to shade his eyes. The man opposite him, also young, was evidently rising to his feet when he saw the glory and sank upon one knee, lifting his hands in awe. The older man between them receives the revelation with less demonstrativeness, but with no less reverence. His fine face is spiritualized by life's experience; the expression is of one who has known temptation and even failure, and who has come through both to a higher faith. He is perhaps less surprised than the others because more deeply impressed with the power of the supernatural.

In a similar way the two adoring figures of the vision stand for all that is rich and deep in spiritual experience.

Their patriarchal faces are serene with the rapture of an intimate knowledge of the divine. One crosses his arms upon his bosom in an attitude of complete satisfaction, while his companion opposite folds his hands palm to palm in prayer.

The beneficent vision bends his face earthward with a smile of ineffable gentleness. His face is patient as of one who has suffered, tender as of one who loves.

Perugino's Transfiguration is a fresco painting in the Hall of Exchange in Perugia, where it is a companion subject of the Nativity, the two setting forth, respectively, the divinity and the humanity of Christ. Perugino's compositions are modeled upon the traditions of preceding generations of art and may seem somewhat stereotyped, judged by modern standards. But while the painter attempted no innovations upon existing conceptions of the sacred story, his ideals of Christ and the apostles were peculiarly his own in a delicate spirituality of expression. His pictures are essentially devotional in character, and as such stand in a class by themselves, somewhat as do those of Fra Angelico. When we remember how much the great Raphael owed to his early training in the workshop of Perugino we look with renewed interest at the work of the Umbrian master, of which the painting reproduced in our illustration is a fine example.

## A Day on the Floating Hospital

About nine o'clock any week day morning one will find City Wharf, Boston, crowded with mothers and babies, waiting for the floating hospital to take them down the harbor for a day's rest. An awning has been stretched at one side where the mothers stay, but the children cannot be persuaded to remain in the shelter. They scatter all over the wharf, recklessly risking life and limb. One small boy is caught by his skirts as he madly precipitates himself over the edge; another attempts the investigation of the hoofs of a horse near by; all unite to make things lively.

Suddenly the whistle of the approaching boat is heard. A little woman in red claps her hands over her ears and shys off with a funny sidewise run. When the whistle stops it is discovered that all the babies have taken up the refrain, and for a few minutes little can be heard but the wails of frightened children. Meanwhile, an energetic little tug has pushed up to the wharf a large barge, to which a gang-plank is run out. The doctors stand here and admit the people to the boat. Each mother shows the card received at a dispensary or from a physician; these are looked at and then the child is examined in order to ascertain if it has any contagious disease. This day all were admitted save one small girl, who came outside the number limit. Each mother or guardian can take as many sick children as she has and, since there are always a number of children too small to be left, she may bring one well one also. Arabella's sobs failed to soften the official heart, for her sister, acting as guardian, had already one sick baby in charge and one well one, who smiled a toothless, gummy smile at the disconsolate Arabella.

When the boat started the children were sorted out and sent to the different wards, where mugs of milk and slices of bread and butter were distributed, and the sick ones subjected to a more careful examination. Not only does the child receive care through the day, but the ignorant mothers are taught by the physicians how to take care of them afterwards.

Beside these daily patients who come on one

or more trips, according to their need, are the permanent patients. When the hospital was started it was found that children who had been much benefited during the day often lost all they had gained during a night at their homes. It was decided that such should stay on board at night also. There are now accommodations for fifty-two permanent patients. It is among these that one sees pitiful sights, poor little moaning bits of humanity suffering from diseases the very names of which are longer than the patients themselves. It often happens that a child's life could have been saved had the child been brought sooner, but whatever its condition it is given a chance. Often those which have been given up by the physicians pluck up courage and live. Most of them begin to get well the instant they come on board; the clean clothes, the care and the food work wonders.

Each day the hospital is towed down the bay to some point where it is anchored—this day to Hull—and returns in time to reach Boston at four o'clock. At noon a good luncheon is served to the mothers and older children of soup, cold meat, bread, cake, tea and coffee.

After luncheon the visitors are taken over the boat and shown the arrangements by Mr. John R. Anderson, the assistant manager. He has been with the work since its beginning, and in it all his interest is centered. There is a place in his heart for each one of the "bonnie wee bairns," as he calls them. The boat is fitted up as a regular hospital, with five wards containing seventy-six beds, each of which has been given as a memorial. In reading the names one is delighted to find in the Inasmuch bed a tiny black baby. The temperature of the inside ward is kept even by means of a ventilating system, which cools the air on hot days. There is a dispensary, small in size but containing everything needful, and a linen closet filled with piles of tiny gowns and blankets. To care for the little ones there are fifteen doctors and twenty-two nurses, also five inspectors, whose duties vary from taking tickets to carrying milk trays. Two sterilizers are busy all the time preparing the milk; they also show the mothers how to do this.

Although it is yet early in the season, about ninety patients are taken down each day. Last season patients to the number of 6,331 made the trip, and this year there will be even more.

There is a pretty custom of naming the days. For instance, July 12 Albert C. Burrage paid the expenses in honor of the fifth birthday of his little daughter, and it was called the Bessie Burrage Day. Another trip was Betty's and Billy's Day, while yet to come is Three Little Sisters' Day. Last week a printed letter was received from a little boy: "Here is \$3. Please send a little sick girl down the harbor on the floating hospital." M. A. H.

## Cuban Teachers at Concord

A pleasant visit of seventeen of the Cuban teachers, in charge of Mrs. Gullick, was made to Concord last week. The Concord King's Daughters Union had invited and entertained them. They were driven about the town to the various places of historic interest, and to the explanations given they responded with intelligent appreciation. They were especially impressed with the account of the fight at the old North Bridge and with the fact that there and in that event was the birth of American liberty and independence. After the drive a lunch was served to them on the spacious grounds of the Trinitarian manse, Mrs. Tewksbury, wife of the pastor, with efficient helpers, directing the hospitalities of the occasion.

It was a grateful feature of the visit that Mrs. Gullick, held very highly in love for her work's sake, could come with them, relieving every difficulty of language and helping them to forget that they were strangers in a strange land.

\* The eighth article in the series The Life of Christ in Great Works of Art. Parallel with the International Sunday School Lesson for July 29.



## The Home

### After the Mount

BY ISAAC OGDEN RANKIN

Not on the heights shall man remain,  
The cloud withdraws, the vision fades,  
We spur the flagging sense—in vain!  
The glory still our search evades  
And leaves us helpless in our pain.

"To earthly tasks He leads us back  
Until the weary day goes by;  
We lift the load, we bear the lack  
Of love or bread, we vainly sigh  
For vision from life's foggy track.

And yet the glory oft returns;  
And every patient hour shall lead  
To strength of heart that more discerns,  
To deeper wisdom that shall read  
New meanings when the vision burns.

**A Mirror of Divinity**  
The earth is more than God's handiwork, it is the mirror of his qualities—for those

who have eyes to see. It is not a complete mirror of divinity, for that can only be found in personality, and perfectly in the one central, unmarred character of Jesus; but it is one of the schools of divinity for human souls and should not be neglected in our common life. That woman, held by work to a city house, who could rejoice that her window looked out into the green mystery of "a tree, which might have been a forest," it so completely filled the field of view, had learned the lesson of summer's suggestiveness of beauty, leading the devout soul up to God. It is not wide landscape, but a wide-seeing spirit which learns the secret of God. This attitude of observation and expectation may be acquired and should be taught to children from their earliest years. So a recent letter to a father says: "Whatever you don't give your little daughter, pray develop in her a love for Nature in all her changes, beauties of sky and water and woods, that she may have that source of joy and inspiration whatever she is lacking in material ways. Teach her so to love clouds and lake that on any warm, sultry day she will forget bodily discomfort either in the memory of beautiful pictures or the actual sight of them." For through our sense of friendship with the Eternal, suggested in the common beauties of the earth which He has made so fair, we are taught to endure, as well as to enjoy.

**"Brains to Endure"** "Household work is hardly to be classed as intellectual," said a man, teasingly; "it does not take brains to wash dishes." "It takes brains to endure the washing!" was the reply. The brains behind the drudgery of life is woman's high title to intellectual equality with man. It takes more power to restrain than to indulge ambition, to stoop to necessary but disagreeable work than to do what the world admires or we enjoy. The energy of self-repression is one of the essential, but unrecognized, elements of the world's activity, not among women only, but among all who are not little children or spoiled children in the social sphere. It is one of the stern lessons of life, which every one who has passed beyond the childish age must learn, and it is one of the very first lessons which must be taught to

children. Not the heart's desire, but love's necessity, must be the first thought allowed to transform itself into action. Helping mother about domestic tasks becomes an important part of the child's education. It must be a very frivolous or selfish mind which sees no intellectual worth in drudgery and self-denial for love's sake.

**"Book Scorchers"** This is the suggestive appellation given to rapid readers by Mr. Frank R. Stockton. As some bicycle riders think that the test of their skill and pleasure in wheeling is the greatest number of miles they can cover in the shortest time, so there are readers whose idea of literary accomplishment is to gallop through as many books as possible. Even if we are not ambitious as to the number of books read, most of us are open to the charge of skimming. And it is in summer that the temptation to hurried and superficial reading is most common. Merely from the standpoint of amusement and pleasure it is an unfortunate habit. For just as the cyclist misses the wayside beauties encountered on his ride—a pleasing vista, a graceful tree, a pretty clump of wild flowers or ferns—so the delicate touches of description or of humor, to be enjoyed leisurely, escape the book scorchers. The best warning on this subject we have ever seen is a little verse published in *The Century*:

John Swift, the rapid reader, sat him down to read:  
Sermon, essay, poem, leader—what an awful speed!  
Such omnivorous absorption no good end attains;  
John Swift, the rapid reader, ignorant remains.

### The Haunt of the Hermit Thrush

BY EMILY TOLMAN

Giant hemlocks stretched afar their dark and somber branches. Sugar maples with mottled gray trunks lifted aloft their leafy crowns, and tall poplars trembled in the lightest breeze. Yellow birches stood like torn and tattered maidens, their silken raiment hanging in shreds. White birches gleamed through the dusky umbrage like pure spirits from another world. Ferns of many kinds spread exquisite lace-work on every side. The ground was soft with the undisturbed leaves of many summers. Here and there lay some fallen monarch of the forest decorated with bright colored fungi, tender wood oxalis and wonderful gardens of moss. It is a blessed fashion Nature has of bringing out of death and decay new forms of beauty.

Camp Edgewood was near this forest, in an open pasture commanding the Franconia Range. On the first night of my arrival I watched the setting sun light up the mountain tops with an alpine glow. The twilight deepened; the dim woods grew dark; the pale trunks of the canoe birches alone distinguished them from the other trees. The long discourse of the vireo was ended. The vesper sparrows had finished their evening hymn. Even the pewee had ceased to utter his plaintive note. The peace and silence of night rested upon the forest.

Then the stillness was broken by a note of surpassing sweetness, as though some master musician had touched a silver-toned flute. The forest had found fit ex-

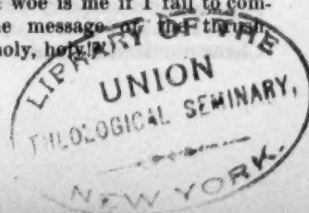
pression. All the strange beauty and mystery which the pewee sought in vain to utter, all that the gentle birch, the whispering maple, the trembling poplar, the sighing hemlock had left unspoken was in that pure strain. It was such a song as could have been learned only in the peace and solitude of Nature's innermost sanctuary. Silently I approached the woods, scarcely breathing for very joy. Again those clear, sweet, serene notes rang out upon the evening air. In vain my eyes sought to penetrate the "verdurous gloom." Above the tuneful forest shone one luminous star. In reverent silence I surrendered myself to the spell of that star and that song.

At early dawn I woke with the same matchless music still sounding in my ears. Nor was it merely a memory; for the forest was already ringing with the chant of the hermit thrush, "Holy! O—holy, holy!" He seemed to call me to witness with him "that divinest of all the visible processes of nature," the birth of a new day. "There are few moments in life," says a modern writer, "so full of happiness and exultation as those in which man, brushing sleep from his eyes, rises with the first bird song and welcomes into his soul the beauty of the dawn." In sympathy with this sentiment I left the cottage before sunrise and stole noiselessly to the edge of the woods. The blue mountains were clearly outlined against an opaline sky. The maples and birches stretched their hospitable arms towards me. Solomon's seal hung out its brilliant coral berries; and ferns glistening with dew stood in dense ranks at my feet. "Holy! O—holy, holy!" chanted the hermit, with only those quiet, restful pauses which are natural to this high-bred bird. As I listened to his "unworldly song," how far removed seemed all earth's weakness and folly and sin! Serenity and a deep spiritual joy were expressed in every note. The woods seemed a cathedral; the song of the hermit a prayer.

"Whenever a man hears it," says Thoreau, "he is young and Nature is in her spring; wherever he hears it there is a new world, and the gates of heaven are not shut against him." Hamilton Mabie calls it "a note wild as the forest, and thrilling into momentary consciousness I know not what forgotten ages of awe and wonder and worship."

I continued to enjoy the morning and evening hymn of the hermit, with some interruptions, until Aug. 6. After that I heard it no more, but one day while I was sitting on my piazza this "shy and hidden bird" drew near and perched upon a rock only a few feet away. For several days he came occasionally and hopped about our door, apparently engaged in a hunt for worms, like any common robin. Is it possible, I questioned, that a diet of earth worms sustains that wonderful voice? It was something of a shock to my feelings. Yet I must confess that even in this pursuit the hermit bore himself with a gentleness and dignity becoming to a thrush.

I, too, must go back to the common work-a-day world again, but with the song of the hermit in my heart and the peace and benediction of the woods in my soul, and woe is me if I fail to communicate the message of the thrush. "Holy! O—holy, holy!"



## Closet and Altar

*Surely the Lord is in this place; and I knew it not . . . this is none other than the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven.*

The possibilities of earth are greater than we are ready to allow. It is not heaven, but to the faithful soul it is the gate of heaven. Who shall despise a school taught by the Holy Spirit of God? Who shall think lightly of a house where God abides? Who shall complain of stony pillows in a field where the messengers of God come and return upon his gracious errands?

We know too much. It is our irreverent familiarity with things that blinds us so that we cannot see that we walk in the midst of miracles and draw in mysteries with every breath and trample beneath our feet the sublimest principles of philosophy.—*James Hinton.*

I am trying to show you, not that the Church is not sacred, but that the whole earth is.—*John Ruskin.*

Tread softly! all the earth is holy ground.

It may be, could we look with seeing eyes.

This spot we stand on is a paradise

Where dead have come to life and lost been found,  
Where faith has triumphed, martyrdom been crowned,

Where fools have foiled the wisdom of the wise;  
From this same spot the dust of saints may rise,  
And the King's prisoners come to fight unbound.

O earth, earth, earth, hear thou thy Maker's word:

"Thy dead thou shalt give up, nor hide thy slain."

Some who went weeping forth shall come again

Rejoicing from the east or from the west,

As doves fly to their windows, love's own bird

Contented and desirous to the nest.

—*Christina Rossetti.*

Move where he will, there is a thought and a Presence which he cannot put aside. He is haunted forever by the Eternal Mind. God looks out upon him from the clear sky and through the thick darkness, is present in the raindrop that trickles down the branches and in the tempest that crashes down the forest. A living Redeemer stands beside him, goes with him, talks with him as a man with his friend.—*F. W. Robertson.*

All things cover some mystery; all things have veils that cover God. Christians ought to recognize him in everything.—*Blaise Pascal.*

It is because the earth is sometimes so like heaven that it is a possible school for us of heavenly-mindedness.

O Thou, who hast made the earth so fair and shaped our eyes that we might see its beauty and our ears that we might hear its melody, we thank thee for the gift of life and for thy presence that is life's abiding happiness and hope. Fix our heart on heavenly things; but let us not despise the earth which thou hast made our dwelling place. In thy love let it be to us the house of God, the very gate of heaven. Let thy holy will be done in us from day to day. Help us to be patient in life's trials, strong in its temptations, immovable in faith and courage, ever looking for the tokens of thy presence and the hope of thine appearing. For thou art not far off, but near, O thou our spirit's Life and Joy: and thou hast given us power to become thy children through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

## Within the Child's Reach

BY EUGENIE LOBA BECKWITH

Is it not unreasonable to expect so much of children without putting it in their way to meet our desires and expectations?

Not a parent, grandparent or auntie among us who has not served a term at "Hang up your hat," "Put away your books," "Please stand your umbrella in the rack," "Don't put your feet on the chair rounds," and other such recommendations. A woman who had labored in vain to teach a child to put away his playthings, garments and other belongings when not using them discovered one reason for her failure. In going to a new home, previously occupied by a family with one little daughter, she incidentally heard this child spoken of as very methodical and orderly. When shown the room which for eleven years had been nursery and then the maiden's own little bower, she found suggestions for order everywhere in evidence. Shelves and drawers low enough for a child to reach, an abundance of hooks set at different heights, chairs in which the little girl could sit without hanging her heels on the rounds as a sort of an anchor to the little body.

We need to be reminded that helps are also necessary in forming a child's taste for reading. Desirable books should be placed within reach. We must not wait until a book is asked for, but create a desire for it by having it temptingly ready at hand. We older ones do not trouble ourselves to look up the quotation from *In Memoriam* or the Epilogue if our Tennyson and Browning are not near us; and certainly the child will not ask that a book be bought, since his unformed mind does not even know what it is that he wants.

To cite an instance: a boy whose parents did not own the works of Sir Walter Scott was constantly urged to draw them from the public library. Having procured two, he pronounced them "slow reading," and, under the necessity of returning them promptly, only skimmed them over carelessly. Later he was one summer in a secluded Swiss home far from any town. On the bookshelves of the living-room, within easy reach, were neat volumes of the best English authors. When the rainy days shut this boy in, he would be found reading volume after volume of Scott and Thackeray with evident interest.

I was once a guest where there was a lad of twelve. A friend had given me Kingsley's *Greek Heroes* to take home. I left it on my hostess's library table, saying that perhaps her son would like to look at it a little when he came from school.

"O," said she, "Richard is not at all literary in his tastes and I doubt if he would understand it or be interested in it."

The lunch bell rang and the boy had not appeared. Going into the library his mother was amazed to find him completely absorbed in the fortunes of the heroes of Greece, and he expressed his surprise that he had never got hold of such a book before.

Afterwards he invited me to see his library, where were the books he had thought he wanted. Harry Castlemon, Henty, Gunboat Series and stories of adventure—all harmless in themselves but

in no way stimulating the mind to better reading; while such works as Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare*, Hawthorne's *Wonder Book*, Brook's *Historic Boys* or Charlotte Yonge's translation of the *Wanderings of Ulysses* not only open doors into history and literature, but waken a young mind to a desire for a more comprehensive view of these enchanted lands.

Recently there has gone from this life a young woman who had grown up in a quiet New England village in a family not particularly intellectual. At her death people asked themselves how it came that she was so wonderfully equipped in mind, so strong in her grasp of deep subjects. It was learned that when she was but a little girl the town library of a small number of volumes was housed at her father's. Here on dull days the child interested herself by going over the books again and again, arranging and rearranging them to suit herself. This outside familiarity grew into an intimate acquaintance with their contents and thus was trained a mind which sought after and grasped the best in literature and art.

## A Canning Bee

(For the Children)

BY MAY W. CLYMER

Mamma was cleaning closets preparatory to sweeping, and Alice and Eveline were helping her. They wanted to be out in the garden playing, but mamma thought little girls couldn't learn too young to be helpful, and in the end they were rewarded, as you will see.

They had finished all except the towel and medicine closets in the bathroom, when, in reaching up on a high shelf of the latter closet, mamma brought forth a box filled with empty medicine vials. They were of uniform size, with large necks, and were quite clean and nice.

"You can ask Jane to throw those in the ashcan," she said, handing them to Alice. But a bright thought had come to Alice.

"O, Mamma, can't we have them to play with? I have thought of something fine to play," she said, with sparkling eyes.

"Very well," said Mamma. "Only be careful not to break any and cut yourselves; I am nearly through now," she added, "so you may go and play."

Away they ran, Eveline eager to hear what delightful plan Alice had thought of. Down under some shady trees was their playhouse. Papa had made it for them. They had a doll's table, their small chairs, a little cookstove and some dishes.

They reached the playhouse hot and breathless from running, and sat down a minute.

"Let's play canning fruit, as mamma does. These little bottles will make lovely glass jars," said Alice.

Eveline gave a delighted cry.

"O, you do think of the best plays," she said.

Then they set to work. First they gathered the fruit in their little dishes. What they couldn't find growing in the garden mamma gave them. They begged some sugar from Jane, and got some water. The way they did was to fill each "jar" with the fruit, add a speck



of sugar and fill it up with water. Then the corks were put in tightly, after being cut down a little, and each top covered with tin foil to look like the shiny tops the real jars have. An apple cut up very fine made splendid pineapple. The tiny green currants were green gage plums. The red currants were red cherries. Some elderberries were blackberries. Tomatoes could be canned as tomatoes, and looked very pretty with the little white seeds showing through. Pears were made of apple shaped with a pen-knife to look like halves of pears. Alice even put in some bits of grapevine wood for stems because mamma often canned hers with the stems on. They looked so pretty in with the white fruit.

What fun it was! "A regular canning bee," Eveline said, laughing, and pointing to the bees that were flying about, attracted by so much sweetness—children and sugar and fruit.

Brother Joe came along after a while.

"I'll make a closet for your canned fruit," he said. "It looks so nice."

"O, that will be fine," said Alice, "and I am going to label them." She took tiny slips of white paper and printed "peaches" or "pears" or "cherries" and pasted them on each jar.

By and by Joe brought the closet. It was a cigar-box set up on end, so that the lid could be used for the door. He had put shelves in it, and even painted in white letters on the door "Preserve Closet." When the little jars of fruit were arranged in it in rows, each kind by itself, it certainly looked very nice. Mamma thought so when they showed it to her, and she also thought to herself, as she looked at the rosy faces fresh from the air and sunshine, that empty medicine vials were better than full ones to bring health and happiness to little folks.

### In Praise of Sweet Peas

One of the prettiest passages in that pleasing book, "The Solitary Summer," is the one extolling sweet peas and incidentally describing "Elizabeth's German garden." Every one who loves flowers will enjoy this quotation:

I think that after roses sweet peas are my favorite flowers. Nobody, except the ultra-original, denies the absolute supremacy of the rose. She is safe on her throne, and the only question to decide is which are the flowers that one loves next best. This I have been a long while deciding, though I believe I knew all the time somewhere deep down in my heart that they were sweet-peas; and every summer when they first come out, and every time, going round the garden, that I come across them, I murmur involuntarily, "Oh yes, you are the sweetest, you dear, dear little things."

And what a victory this is, to be ranked next the rose even by one person who loves her garden. Think of the wonderful beauty triumphed over—the lilies, the irises, the carnations, the violets, the frail and delicate poppies, the magnificent larkspurs, the burning nasturtiums, the fierce marigolds, the smooth, cool pansies.

I have a bed at this moment in the full glory of all these things, a little chosen plot of fertile land about fifteen yards long and of irregular breadth, shutting in

at its broadest the east end of the walk along the south front of the house, and sloping away at the back down to a moist, low bit by the side of a very tiny stream, or rather thread of trickling water; where, in the dampest corner, shining in the sun, but with their feet kept cool and wet, is a colony of Japanese irises. Next to them higher on the slope are Madonna lilies, so chaste in looks and so voluptuous in smell, and then a group of hollyhocks in tenderest shades of pink, and lemon, and white, and right and left of these white marguerites and evening primroses and that most exquisite of poppies called Shirley; and a little on one side a group of metallic blue delphiniums beside a towering white lupin, and in and out and everywhere mignonette and stocks and pinks and a dozen other smaller but not less lovely plants.

I wish I were a poet, that I might properly describe the beauty of this bit as it sparkles this afternoon in the sunshine after rain; but of all the charming, delicate, scented groups it contains, none to my mind is so lovely as the group of sweet peas in its northwest corner. There is something so utterly gentle and tender about sweet peas, something so endearing in their clinging, winding, yielding growth; and then the long, straight stalk, and the perfect little winged flower at the top, with its soft, pearly texture and wonderful range and combination of colors—all of them pure, all of them satisfying, not an ugly one, or even a less beautiful one among them.

And in the house, next to a china bowl of roses, there is no arrangement of flowers so lovely as a bowl of sweet peas, or a Delf jar filled with them. What a mass of glowing, yet delicate, color it is! How prettily, the moment you open the door, it seems to send its fragrance to meet you! And how you hang over it, and bury your face in it, and love it, and cannot get away from it. I really am sorry for all the people in the world who miss such keen pleasure. It is one that each person who opens his eyes and his heart may have; and indeed, most of the things that are really worth having are within everybody's reach.

### Ministers as Guests Again

BY A MINISTER'S WIFE

"Yes, that is a good article and I will profit by it."

Such were the words uttered by my good husband when I had finished reading to him the article entitled Ministers as Guests in a recent *Congregationalist*. I, too, consider the word timely and wonder now that some one did not speak it long ago. If one man, who is an infrequent sinner in the manner mentioned, and who always writes his "bread and butter letter" as soon as he reaches home, can learn from it, certainly others may.

I think, however, there is a reason why these good men fall into such habits, and all minister's wives, at least, will agree with me, I am sure. The reason is this: a minister's house is almost invariably an "open house." The family is never too large, the table too full or the meal too far advanced to make welcome any chance guest who may happen upon the scene. He is invited to stay, room is made for him at the table, and he is helped to the best there is without more ado. He accepts the hospitality in the spirit in which it is tendered, and all enjoy the meal the more because of its ready adaptation. As the com-

ing of an unexpected guest in the midst of a meal makes so little stir in his own home, a minister may perhaps be pardoned if he does not fully realize that some other homes do not so readily expand.

But why should they not? Why should not our hostesses learn a more simple hospitality? Why should they tire themselves out before the coming of a guest, and be sick after his departure? I am able to testify that ministers would be less fatigued, and I am confident their entertainers would enjoy their visits more, if entertaining were less formal.

Nevertheless, I admit that ministers ought to be more careful than some of them are about disarranging the plans of their hostess, and I hope the article on Ministers as Guests will succeed in reforming a few of them.

The angels from their throne on high,  
Look down on us with pitying eye,  
That where we are but passing guests  
We build such strong and solid nests;  
And where we hope to dwell for aye  
We scarce take heed a stone to lay.

—From the German.

## Mellin's Food

ARE you satisfied with the results you are getting with the infants' food you are now using? If not, try Mellin's.

Mellin's Food gives results. Mellin's Food gives satisfaction to the mother and babe. Mellin's Food not only nourishes, but increases the growth, and produces solid, sound flesh and bones, that guarantee to the infant a happy, healthy childhood and vigorous maturity.

Mellin's Food is to be used with fresh milk, and requires no cooking, boiling, or tedious process to prepare it. Try it once and see how much the baby will like it, and send for our book, "The Care and Feeding of Infants."

Could you see our quintette of girls (the baby is hardly big enough to wean yet), I think you would agree that a sturdier, prettier, or brighter five were hard to find, and Mellin's Food gets the credit. We consider it simply impossible to live without Mellin's Food, and if in any way we can increase its always increasing popularity, you can count on us. It is so easily prepared, and satisfactory in every way.

Mrs. A. B. CAMERON  
2050 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

When my baby was five weeks old, I was taken ill with the Grip, and had to stop nursing him. He weighed at that time fourteen or fifteen pounds. I tried all the different baby foods, also cow's milk, but nothing would agree with him. He grew weaker from day to day, and in less than a month was reduced to a mere skeleton. For two months we had him wrapped in cotton, and could only handle him on a pillow. Struggling between life and death, he was given up by everybody here, and weighed but six pounds at four months. As a last resort I tried Mellin's Food in a very weak form, and, much to my surprise, his stomach retained it. From that time he gained flesh rapidly, and has never been sick a day in his life since. He passed through teething without an hour's sickness. He lived entirely on Mellin's Food until three and a half years of age. He is now four, and prefers Mellin's Food to any and every thing, and a brighter, stronger, and healthier child never lived. He is known by all his friends as a Mellin's Food baby. I can never say enough in favor of Mellin's Food, and cheerfully recommend it to all mothers, as I think it the only thing that saved my baby's life.

Mrs. E. I. ADAMS  
Occidental Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

SEND A POSTAL FOR A FREE  
SAMPLE OF MELLIN'S FOOD.

Mellin's Food Co., Boston, Mass.

## The Conversation Corner

ONE would surely say that the broadside of Rhode Island could not possibly be as broad as the broadside of a great state like Maine, for the whole of "Little Rhody," from Wallum Pond to Sekonnet Point, would be swallowed up, ten times over, in the single county of Aroostook in the Pine Tree State. But area is not everything; the little "kingdom by the sea" is crowded full of boys and girls and old folks—of the very best quality, too! One of the boys sends me, to offset the Maine moose (see Corner of June 21), a Rhode Island goose, with this interesting letter about it.

Dear Mr. Martin: I saw in the Maine broadside in the Corner the animals with the long ears. I have a photograph of a goose forty-eight years old, which I send you, with this explanation. In the early days of this century a surgeon of the Revolutionary Army started out on horseback to find a place where he could have a large farm. Going through what was then almost a wilderness, he came to the northern part of this state. There, a few miles from the old house on "Killingly Hill" described in the Connecticut Corner of May 31, he built his house. Being a professor of botany in Rhode Island College (now Brown University) he brought trees and plants to his farm from all parts of the world. Geese have always been kept on that farm. One of his daughters, who lived to be ninety-four years old, was very devoted to them, caring for them as tenderly as a mother cares for her children. The right hand one in the cut is the last survivor, the others being bought to keep her company. She is forty-eight years old.

A few summers ago grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren who were gathered at the old homestead were sitting in the dooryard one day, when they heard a very peculiar noise coming at regular intervals. On turning around they saw that the geese had come up behind them, and the old goose who had fallen asleep was nodding her head and snoring away at a great rate! I think geese live to be seventy or eighty years old. Can you tell us about one at such an age?

Providence, R. I.

R. S. D.

I am sorry I cannot answer his question. A reference to encyclopedias only shows that some geese have been known to live to the age of eighty and in one case a hundred years, but no names or residences are given. We would like to be informed in the future of the continued life and prosperity of this ancient bird.

While writing the last paragraph I was interrupted by the call to dinner, where I repeated the goose-age question. Two lady teachers who were present referred me to two geese which have been for a very long time in Nuremburg, one under each arm of a man who stands in the street. But they went on to say that these were in bronze, in commemoration of the devotion of some ancient peasant to his geese, not even dropping one of them to lift his hat to the king passing by. Have any of you seen them, or do you know the story? It is always pleasant to notice kindness toward "our humble associates"—to quote the title of a fine sermon on domestic animals. I have just read today a letter written by a lady traveling in China—the party included a Corner boy, and they finished the Chinese part of their tour none too soon.

She told of seeing many birds taken out of the city (in cages) by their owners, who would sit down and listen to their singing as they enjoyed the pure country air. There is surely some good in men who show such care of the birds!

But to return to our Rhode Island goose. Is there any reason for the traditional reputation which makes their name a synonym for silliness or stupidity? Every Latin schoolboy knows the story of the bird's part in preserving Rome from destruction—

The silver goose before the shining gate  
There flew, and by her cackle saved the state.

(But should Dryden have used *cackle* for Virgil's *canebat*?) Nor must we forget that geese have for centuries freely surrendered not only their bodies for our food, and their feathers for our beds, but their quills for our pens, thus being for ages the authors of the world's learned and useful books. Do you young Cornerers know that until late in the first half of this century everybody used goose-



quills for writing—children in the schools (the "master" or "mistress" having to mend them with a *penknife*), the "old folks" for letters, editors and authors for all their composition? I do not know the exact date of the invention of steel pens, but I think that quills were used in the country schools of Massachusetts as late as 1844. Am I right, Old Folks?

Our Providence boy does not give the name of the Revolutionary surgeon or his residence, so I have had to think it out. And I "guess" that the man was Dr. Solomon Drowne, who though a native Rhode Islander and graduate of "Rhode Island College" was in the Revolutionary War till 1783, then studied in London and Paris (where he knew Franklin and Jefferson), was one of the Ohio Company to settle Marietta, and lived in Pennsylvania and Virginia (delivering an oration on Washington on the first "Washington's birthday" after his death), and settled in Foster near the Connecticut border in 1801. His home on "Mt. Hygeia" must have been a remarkable one, with its garden full of novel plants and trees, which he introduced from other states and countries. He must have been a remarkable gentleman of the old school, teaching botany in the university, and

attending the sick in Foster, his favorite medicines being butternut pills and pussy-willow tea! I further "guess" that R. S. D. is the great-great-great-grandson of Dr. Drowne, and a still greater descendant of Deacon Shem Drowne, the famous Boston coppersmith, who made the grasshopper vane on Faneuil Hall, the old Indian on the Province House and the rooster on Dr. McKenzie's church in Cambridge—all spoken of in long-ago Corners. But what a wild-geese chase that ancient biped is leading us! Now for other Rhode Island letters.

Dear Mr. Martin: Do you want to know what I have been doing this spring? Well, every pleasant day, when out of school, I have taken rides on my bike and have not exhausted the roads that run out of Providence yet. One day I started out for Davis Park, which is within the city limits, and brought up between five and ten miles outside of the city! Do you suppose I shall find my way any better up in Hampshire County among the hills, where I am to spend the summer? If you should happen around there I would show you the old Ware Center church, 150 years old.

The oldest church in Providence is the old First Baptist, which has just celebrated its 125th anniversary. I send you a picture of the building in which Mr. Slater held the first Sunday school in America.

Providence, R. I. HENRY B.

This is in Pawtucket—a curious looking old building at the base of a round-topped hill. That was in 1797, started by the famous manufacturer and taught by William Collier, a Senior in "Rhode Island College." The next Sunday schools, according to Asa Bullard's book, were: Bath, N. H., 1805; Beverly, Mass., 1810; Boston, 1812; Newburyport, 1814, etc.

Dear Mr. Martin: We are at Warwick Neck. I wrote you from here before that we could see twenty towns and villages, Providence and the ocean from our house. You replied that you once were where you could see seven states. Was that Lookout Mt.? [Yes, you have guessed right! I remember once being on the Point overlooking the battleground and the seven states with your Brown University president, Dr. Sears; we concluded that the seventh state was represented by Cumberland Gap!—Mr. M.] A farm next our house has twenty or thirty Shetland ponies; the colts are smaller than Newfoundland dogs. My uncle has a great many rabbits on his farm, and they are very interesting to watch. There are a great many birds in the woods near our house. Some of them I know, as fish-hawks, crows, pheasants, quails, cat-birds, sand-pipers, black-birds, swallows, quarks [D. F., what's a quark?—Mr. M.], robins, orioles, kingbirds, humming-birds, red-wing blackbirds, song sparrows. Yes, I know Louis —, whom you met on the steamer once. He goes to our Sunday school.

Warwick Neck, R. I.

HAROLD B.

D. F. says that *quarks* are *squawks*—i. e., the American night heron. He says he saw a dozen of them one day last week.

What beautiful names Providence streets have! Here is a letter from a gentleman, who says he lives on Benevolent, between Hope and Benefit, not far from Friendship, Peace and Plenty, and that he is connected with the Beneficent Church on Angell Street. Providence people ought to be good!

Mr. Martin



## Christ's Ideals of Character\*

### I. The Childlike Spirit

BY REV. A. E. DUNNING

In the last year of our Lord's public ministry he reversed in the minds of the disciples popular ideas concerning the Messiah. He showed them that he was not to take the leadership of the nation, but was to be rejected by the people, deserted by his adherents, crucified by the rulers. Yet he skillfully led them to acknowledge that he was the Messiah and gave three of them a vision of his glory while he was preparing for his death.

No less complete was his reversal of the disciples' ideas of the character acceptable to him, and of the means they ought to take to gain it. His earliest lessons in this period concern the passive virtues. For ambition he substituted humility; for resentment, forgiveness; for self-reliance, trust in him. These are the themes which are to occupy our attention during the present month. The study is a fascinating one, for it brings into view the influences potent in forming every character which approaches likeness to Christ.

The revelations which Christ had made of himself, culminating in the transfiguration, aroused new ambitions in his disciples. They foresaw a new kingdom and their first interest was as to what places they would have in it. They could not forbear to discuss the question among themselves, and the discussion grew into a dispute. He used the occasion to teach them that the chief qualification for membership in his kingdom was the childlike spirit. This he described by naming and illustrating five traits:

1. *Humility* [Matt. 18: 1-4; Mark 9: 33-37]. The disciples already knew their Master well enough to be sure that he would not approve of their contention for place and rank in the kingdom. They did not answer when he asked them what they had been talking about. But he put their position plainly before them. They were wrong. Matthew might claim the highest place because he was most skilled in public affairs, John because he was better educated, Peter because special honor had been given to him. But Jesus said to them all, Unless you *turn*, you will have no place at all in the kingdom of heaven. Then he told them how to turn. By humbling themselves as the little child whom Jesus placed before them, they would become greatest in the kingdom. The epistles show how the disciples learned the lesson. They came to see that because Jesus humbled himself and became obedient to the cross God had highly exalted him [Phil. 2: 9]. The eighteenth chapter of Matthew, by processes of spiritual growth, became the thirteenth of First Corinthians. "Love envieth not; love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not its own, is not provoked, taketh not account of evil." This is childlikeness in its innocence and trustfulness. Modesty, teachableness, willingness to take the least valued positions in order to serve others are elements of greatness.

2. *Charity* [Mark 9: 37-41]. Mark evidently thought the incident of the man working in the name of Jesus, whom they

had assumed authority to forbid, belonged with the teaching on childlikeness. They cast out demons, as a sign of their power. They found a stranger doing this with a devout regard for Jesus, but not of their company. They measured him by the same mistaken principle by which they had measured one another. To each other they had said, "I am greater than thou." To the stranger they said, "We are greater than thou." Jesus taught them that if a man's sympathies are with Christ he is on the side of Christ, even if he does not belong to our denomination or follow our ways. True greatness recognizes Christian character in those who differ. The childlike spirit sees the good in others first and most prominently.

3. *Self-control* [Mark 9: 41, 42; Matt. 18: 6-9]. Christ taught that so slight a service as giving a cup of water to a child in his name brought reward in a growing perception of the beauty of Christian character and of the joy of doing good. But, on the other hand, the disposition that would sacrifice the spiritual welfare of even the humblest child of God to one's own pleasure or ambition is self-destructive. As receiving the weakest into fellowship in order to nurture their Christian character into strength is receiving God himself, so tempting such a one to sin in order to gain selfish advantage is like attempting to take advantage of God. One who does that ties around his neck the stone of a mill which requires the strength of a horse or ass to turn, and is plunged into the lake. The figure is taken from the punishment which the Romans around the lake of Galilee used to inflict on criminals. Whoever would be Christ's disciple must keep himself from selfishly using others to promote his own pleasure or ambition.

4. *Courtesy* [Matt. 18: 10]. The humblest and weakest, Christ said, have infinite possibilities of likeness to God. He honors them for what they may become. So must we. To serve others well we must regard even the least among them with respect, interest, kindness, hope. Benevolence in feeling and skill in serving make the true nobility of character. For this reason Jesus has been rightly called "the first true gentleman that ever lived." The best minister, Sunday school superintendent, deacon, neighbor, is the one whose unselfish devotion to the welfare of others springs from his reverence for every human being as a child of God.

5. *Compassion* [Matt. 18: 12-14]. The Son of Man came to save the lost. One stray sheep in the mountains moved him to more anxious effort than the ninety

and nine who were safe in the fold. If he cared so much for the *lost*, how much does he care for the *little*? It is enough for the disciple that he be as his Master. He is greatest who gives all his strength to care for the least. The early church embodied the meaning of this lesson in the story of St. Christopher carrying the little child across the bridgeless stream. There the giant who had resolved to serve only the greatest found his true life and learned that he was serving the Master, who had no superior. To be controlled by this spirit is to know God in his majesty. "He hath respect unto the lowly." "He forgetteth not the cry of the poor." He says, "I dwell in the high and holy place, with him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit, to revive the spirit of the humble and to revive the heart of the contrite ones."

To expand this lesson in one's life is to live an inspired poem. It consists simply in understanding the possibilities of all, even the weakest, to become like Christ, and in constantly, patiently, utterly devoting one's self to help them to realize these possibilities, conscious of imperfection and willing always to learn.

### The Church Prayer Meeting

Topic, July 29-Aug. 4. Mystery in God's Dealings with Us. Job 23: 1-10; John 13: 1-7; Rom. 11: 25-36.

Why is it inevitable? Need it discourage us? How does it help us?

[For prayer meeting editorial see page 106.]

Who perisheth in needless danger is the devil's martyr.—English Proverb.

## WARD'S PHOTO BOOKS



ARE MADE OF PAPER THAT WILL NOT DISCOLOR PRINTS. FLEXIBLE LEAVES AND COVERS. 80 STYLES, 25c. to \$3.00 each. WARD'S 49 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

DIAMONDS and DIAMOND JEWELRY

FOSTER & CO.

32 WEST ST., BOSTON.

WANTED, a young lady boarder to learn French, music, etc., by a French Protestant widow. Terms reasonable, excellent schools, mild climate. References, by permission, Hon. A. W. Tourgée, U. S. consul. Madame FELICIE CAMBON, 22 rue Montgoufier, Bordeaux, France.

HUSTLING YOUNG MAN can make \$60 per month and expenses. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Write quick for particulars. CLARK & CO., 4th and Locust Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.



## LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

Makes all Chafing-dish cookery palatable and digestible.— Gives a delicate flavor to Welsh rarebits, Lobster-Newburgh, Oysters, etc.

SIGNATURE on every bottle. Lea & Perrins John Duncans Sons, Agents - New York.

\*The Sunday School Lesson for Aug. 5. Text, Matt. 18: 1-14; Mark 9: 33-50; Luke 9: 46-50. International Lesson, Jesus and the Children.

## Literature

### Two Fresh Theological Works

One is *The Problem of Final Destiny*,\* by Rev. Dr. W. B. Brown, pastor emeritus of the First Congregational Church in Newark, N. J. The other is *Back to Christ*,† by Rev. Walter Spence of Kingfisher, Okl. The former is a veteran among us, the latter is one of our younger pastors. It is interesting to note how closely they agree in the main. Led by his growing dissatisfaction with the accepted views of final destiny during his earlier ministry to study the subject closely and to pursue its collateral relations with other doctrines, Dr. Brown's investigations have resulted in this elaborate volume, in which the trinity, the nature of man, the evolutionary theory, sin, immortality, the nature and work of Christ, and the relation of the natural world to the supernatural are considered, as well as Christ's second coming, the judgment and the doctrine of eternal hope.

Without giving space to other doctrines, in regard to which Dr. Brown maintains his earlier beliefs with little modification excepting in respect to phraseology, it is to be noted that he regards the second coming of Christ as past, having occurred at the downfall of Jerusalem and, in a sense, having continued ever since; the intermediate state as a fact, affording an opportunity for further moral and spiritual changes; the resurrection as no single, spectacular event but as continuous so long as death endures; and the judgment as extending throughout Christ's mediatorial reign, men being tried and approved or condemned every day. The doctrine of eternal hope he believes permissible and cherishes it. We do not understand him to believe in conditional immortality or to deny eternal punishment for some. Throughout he writes most cautiously and reverently.

The volume illustrates the changes in theological positions which have been going on for a generation. It is not necessary to indorse them all in order to recognize in Dr. Brown's volume a commendable blending of boldness with carefulness in investigation, reflection and utterance. We incline to regard the author as sometimes too ready to accept the unproved. Witness his assent to the evolution of the human race and to the possibility—although perhaps he does not quite commit himself here—of communication between this world and the world of spirits. We should hesitate to follow Dr. Brown unquestioningly, and he would not desire it. But we have only commendation for the discreet and Christian frankness of his book.

Mr. Spence naturally has done less prolonged and original thinking and is more, and confessedly, under the influence of other thinkers, to whom his obligations are considerable. Yet his opinions are honestly his own and they are set forth with discretion as well as openness. Both he and Dr. Brown regard God as one being manifesting himself in a threefold manner successively according to human needs. Both include the life of Christ with his death as essential to the

completeness of the atonement. Both take much the same view of future punishment, the resurrection, the judgment, etc., except that Mr. Spence, somewhat more consistently than Dr. Brown, seems to discard the intermediate state. They are equally earnest in entertaining the larger hope, and in denying that the fact of it, if it be a fact, affords any excuse for present neglect of religious duty. Dr. Brown's book, although simple and lucid, is rather for theologians. Mr. Spence's is for ordinary readers, and is ably and finely written, with no effort after rhetorical effect yet with many striking passages. It also is uniformly candid, temperate and reverent. Like Dr. Brown's work, it merits hearty praise.

### Infant Baptism\*

Not many books on this topic find their way into print. But, unless we are much mistaken, its importance has begun to be recognized afresh, and there is room for a scholarly work in regard to it. The trouble with most of those which we have read has been that they overdo their work. They try to prove too much. Rev. Moses Patten, author of the present work, has not wholly escaped this error. That infant baptism is the natural, legitimate successor and substitute in the Christian dispensation of circumcision in the Jewish is beyond successful dispute. But that circumcision survives in baptism, baptism being to all intents and purposes another form of circumcision, it seems neither necessary nor possible to prove. Circumcision was done away with by degrees when the Christian Church was established and baptism took its place. The latter does the work of the former, so far as the same work has continued to be needed, but is only similar in part.

So also in regard to household baptism. There is no reasonable probability that the baptism of infants was neglected in the many households the baptism of which is recorded in the Scriptures. But it is impossible to prove that these households included infants and is hardly worth the trouble. Infant baptism would be equally imperative, useful and beautiful, in our judgment, if we knew that no infants were baptized by the earliest Christians. We have no sort of doubt that they were, but the fact has not the importance often assigned it. When so much is made to depend upon it, the inability to demonstrate it seems a graver defect than it is. Moreover, we regret the concession that probably immersion was generally, although not exclusively, practiced in Christ's time. It looks much more probable that partial immersion accompanied by pouring was usual. Mr. Patten, nevertheless, has done useful service by his zealous study and clear and kindly presentation of the subject, and his book deserves thoughtful heed.

### A Bird's-eye View of the Century

The title of Mr. E. H. Sears's work, *An Outline of Political Growth in the Nineteenth Century*,† is well chosen. His field is the world and the closing century has been rich in events and movements of far-reaching and long-enduring signifi-

cance. The temptation to chronicle human development in learning, art, science, etc., is great, but the author has confined himself successfully to politics.

He has directed his attention chiefly to popular progress, and he has chosen to study each nation separately, although he groups them to some extent according to their affinities but without ceasing to treat them individually. In an easy, popular, graphic fashion he outlines under each head the principal matters of consequence, blending well the seriousness of the scholar with the naturalness of the interested narrator.

He points out how largely the legislation of the century has been reformatory, has aimed to educate the masses, enfranchise them and lift them out of poverty and suffering. He admits the frequent narrowness and crudeness of this legislation, but insists that nevertheless it has done good service and has prepared the way for better things. He has confidence in the popular good intent and earnestness.

Upon the great struggle between labor and capital he utters some earnest words, taught by his observation of history. Neither the co-operative movement nor state socialism, he thinks, can end the struggle. But in a democracy it will go on in a more good-natured and enlightening manner, and with little of the bitterness which elsewhere has characterized it.

Such a study as the volume offers is necessarily somewhat superficial. But we have found it useful, and for use in reference as well as in the line of suggestion it deserves a place in the library. But why does the author term Gen. Charles Gordon an "adventurer," apparently in the discreditable sense of the term?

### The General Political Situation

We cannot concede that Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, in his *World Politics*,\* has succeeded wholly in his avowed effort not to be influenced by previous conceptions. His occasional allusions to the Anglo-Boer war are not fair to England and leave erroneous impressions. But in the main he seems impartial, and such a work as his is timely and of much value. In a general introduction he explains the forces which at present are of chief influence in shaping politics. He dwells upon the importance of sea power, the value of missions as pioneers in uncivilized regions, the relations of trade and politics, the significance of railways, and the founding of colonies, and looks at everything in a large and statesmanlike way.

Then he takes up the different portions of the world in which interest specially centers just at present, beginning with China. His chapter on the actual nature of the interests acquired in China by foreign nations is of great value, and the same may be said of the next chapter, which treats of the political influence of the great Powers in China. England, he thinks, has lately lost much of her earlier prestige and has been succeeded by Russia as the most nearly paramount Power. Of course his pages were written before the present outbreaks in China had so complicated the situation, and whether

\* Thomas Whitaker. \$1.50.

† A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.00.

\* Concord, N. H. Rumford Press.

† Macmillan Co. \$3.00.

\* Macmillan Co. \$1.25.



the outcome will be in harmony with his anticipations remains to be seen.

The second grand division of the work continues the same theme, discussing the possible results of the opening up of China and of her becoming involved in world politics, like other nations. He points out that while in British expansion economic considerations are of primary importance, in Russian they are only secondary. England only imposes her authority. Russia assimilates. He seems to think that England has small chance of ultimate equality with Russia in controlling the future of China. He regards China as on the eve of, and in a sense ready for, far-reaching changes, including a great development of manufacturing, with lasting effects upon British and American trade. The Pacific, he thinks, will in time perhaps surpass the Atlantic as a highway of commerce.

German imperial politics also receive large attention. The Monroe Doctrine is discussed, and it is declared that we must not expect the doctrine to be respected by foreign nations permanently unless the United States prove able and ready to assume responsibility for protecting European interests in South America. The United States as a factor in Oriental politics is the theme of several chapters, and wise suggestions are offered about our policy in the East. Dr. Reinsch believes that it is our true policy to foster commercial relations and to promote industries at home rather than to acquire vast reaches of territory abroad. He seems to be an anti-imperialist, but more temperate and well balanced than many others.

His volume will impress different readers differently in respect to its main positions, but few will deny its substantial soundness. There is solid benefit in being enabled to take so broad and comprehensive a view of so vital a subject, and the genuine interest of the manner of the discussion adds much to the worth of what certainly is a volume sure of being read extensively.

### Three More Good Novels

It is a novelty to have ancient Rome portrayed from the pagan point of view. This is done, and well done, in *A Friend of Caesar*,\* by Mr. W. S. Davis. The fall of the Roman republic and the rise of Caesar to power are described, and with no little vividness and probable accuracy of conception, as well as with genuine dramatic power. A surprising acquaintance with the Roman life of the time, social, religious and political alike, is manifested. In spite of an occasional crudeness, usually in expression rather than in substance, the author gives his readers a rapid succession of scenes which seem natural and lifelike, which reveal quite as much by implication as by declaration, and which abound in real and even intense human interest. Moreover, not many authors, especially young ones—this is Mr. Davis's first book and he has just graduated from Harvard—exhibit such ability in appreciating and portraying different types of character and the play and conflict of human emotions and passions. But the relief of occasional humor is not overlooked. The strength

of the story lies in its rendering of individuality, especially in the more critical junctures. The account of Caesar's hesitation about crossing the Rubicon is masterly and would do credit to many a famous novelist. Pagan although its actors are, the spirit of the story is noble and uplifting, and its revelations of iniquity, although full of interest, offer no beguilement. We heartily commend the story. We should like to see it well dramatized and acted.

It is as different an atmosphere as possible almost which envelops him who turns next to *The Reign of Law*,\* by J. L. Allen. Yet here, too, it is the intense humanity of the hero, the revelation of the deep, stern meaning of life to him, which touches one. The book is the history of a rustic and profoundly but crudely religious soul, awakened and expanded by the process of education and in the honest search for truth, bursting the bonds of tradition and following at sore cost the light as it dawned upon him by degrees. To him it was new light and true light, and in conscience he could do no less, although it uprooted him for a time and desolated his life. The book might well have been named *The Cost of Loyalty to One's Ideal*. The simple, homely background and collateral conditions throw out the hero admirably into relief. The shrewd critic will mark an occasional slip in detail. In a more perfect construction the law which reigns would have been followed out somewhat farther in its workings. Moreover, there is a lack of the element of sweetness and cheer. The tale is somewhat too uniformly somber. But "sorrow endureth but for a night and joy cometh in the morning," and the outcome for the hero is happiness. The author's mastery of a singularly graceful style, the delicacy of which is the more conspicuous by reason of its indisputable vigor, and the boldness of his grasp of a situation difficult to be handled skillfully render this a superior work. It does not merit all the gush which some have poured out upon it in praise but it is a fine story, and they who have not been led to expect too much will like it exceedingly.

Miss Wilkins's latest, *The Heart's Highway*,† is quite out of her usual vein and a marked contrast to the two novels just noticed. It is a Virginian colonial novel of the Richard Carvel and the To Have and To Hold sort. Miss Wilkins has taken us somewhat by surprise by venturing into this field, but certainly she has proved her right to be there. It deals more with character than with incident but is by no means devoid of stirring episodes. The destruction of the young crop of tobacco, in order to avoid the operation of the Navigation Act shortly after Bacon's rebellion, is worked in skillfully, and the story as a whole is spirited and even fiery, although controlled by sound literary and artistic judgment.

### The New Books

\* \* \* In some cases, books announced in this department will be reviewed editorially later.

#### RELIGION

*The Progress of Doctrine in the New Testament.* By Thomas D. Bernard. pp. 236. Macmillan Co., New York. \$1.75.

\* Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

† Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

A new edition, the fifth, of this work which has been before the religious world for a score or more of years. We note no special differences in this edition as compared with its predecessors.

#### FICTION

*With Lawton and Roberts.* By E. S. Brooks. pp. 318. Lothrop Pub. Co., Boston. \$1.25.

Full of incident and adventure. Of fine spirit, and affording a good idea in many respects of army life. The boys will relish it.

*The Noank's Log.* By W. O. Stoddard. pp. 337. Lothrop Pub. Co., Boston. \$1.25.

Full of genuine interest, with considerable fidelity to historical fact. This, too, will engross the youngsters. A capital book in its way.

*Tom Jones.* By Henry Fielding. 2 vols. pp. 402, 486. Macmillan Co., New York. \$3.00.

In the Library of English Classics. Exceedingly neat and handsome in style of issue.

#### EDUCATION

*Energy and Vibration: Nature's Miracles.*

Vol. II. By Elisha Gray, Ph. D., LL. D. pp. 243. Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York. 60 cents. This popularizes scientific truth about heat, light, motion, etc., very felicitously. A good book for the household library.

*Outline History of English and American Literature.* By C. F. Johnson, Litt. D. pp. 502.

American Book Co., New York. \$1.25. One of the best of recent illustrations of skill and success in adapting text-books to their purposes. Elementary, yet with a wide outlook.

*Child Life in Many Lands.* By Etta A. and Mary F. Bialsdell. pp. 192. Macmillan Co., New York. 36 cents.

A bright, entertaining third reader.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

*Littell's Living Age.* April, May and June, 1900. pp. 848. Living Age Co., Boston. \$2.25.

In the usual form of the bound volumes, and as rich and diversified as ever in quality.

*The Temple Shakespeare.* Vol. II. pp. 408. Macmillan Co., New York. \$1.50.

This is a volume of the Larger Temple Shakespeare. It includes Othello, Antony and Cleopatra and Pericles.

*Historical Jurisprudence.* By G. C. Lee, Ph. D. pp. 517. Macmillan Co., New York. \$3.00.

*Pioneering on the Congo.* By Rev. W. H. Bentley. 2 vols. pp. 478, 448. F. H. Revell Co., New York. \$5.00.

*Economic Crises.* By E. D. Jones, Ph. D. pp. 251. Macmillan Co., New York. \$1.25.

#### Notes

The Houghton, Mifflin & Co. edition *de luxe* of Omar Khayyam's *Rubaiyat*, edited by Dr. W. A. Brown, is limited to 150 copies.

The Congressional Library at Washington now takes over 3,000 regular periodicals, representing every printed language and almost all conceivable subjects. Yet they are only a small fraction of all issued.

The first folio Shakespeare, lately alleged to have been discovered at Ponden House, Yorkshire, England, and to have disappeared, has come to light again. But it turns out to be only a facsimile dating back to 1806.

The State of Washington has decided to publish all the text-books in use in its public schools. Most states are content to supply pupils with them. The outcome in Washington will be watched with interest, as the experiment has not been a success elsewhere.

Judge Lowell, in the United States Circuit Court, has sustained the right of the defendant, in the case of Frederick Dielman against R. H. White & Co., to take photographs of the mosaic, "Law," in the Congressional Library at Washington, although the design and the mosaic were copyrighted.

It is stated that the University of Oxford will be hampered financially for two generations because of the cost of the New English Dictionary, which contains "the minutest record that science and unintermitting labor can achieve of all the facts concerning every word in the whole English language, past and present."

\* Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

## Chicago and the Interior

### Ten Years at the Hull House

During this period the Hull House has made a place for itself in the life of Chicago, and through its founder, Miss Jane Addams, is now known throughout the English-speaking world. From an unpretentious beginning it has grown till it touches nearly all the people residing in its ward and nearly all the industries there pursued. Experience has shown that educational methods must be varied from time to time and, more than all, adapted to the persons who are to be benefited by them. Tired working people cannot be expected to attend evening classes, however greatly interested in them, with absolute regularity. Nor can that discipline be found in them which training in our higher schools and colleges gives. They must be taught, if taught at all, dramatically, through objects and processes which they can observe and watch. Hence the opening of a labor museum, where industrial processes will be exhibited and where the history of the development of trades will be traced.

This museum will embrace five departments, which are closely connected with the growth and history of Chicago, viz., those of metals with the copper of the Lake Superior region, of wood with the lumber region of Wisconsin and Michigan, of grain with the wheat and corn of Illinois and Indiana, and books and textiles. The raw material is presented in each case and the processes employed in reaching the product are carefully shown. Pictures and diagrams are freely used. Work in wood receives practical illustration in the shop for carpentry and wood carving of the Hull House Guild. The use of grain is shown in the Hull House Bakery. A small blast furnace and forge shows how metal is worked. In the vicinity are large industries where the processes of labor can be seen every day. The history of each process is given by examples and so far as possible by a living example. The early processes of textile work are shown by the weaving of a group of Italian women living in the vicinity and working at the trade they learned in their native country. Miss Ellen Starr, one of the original residents, who has learned the trade of fine book binding from Mr. Cobden Sanderson of London, is not only doing work of the highest order for those who desire it, but is teaching three pupils the secrets of her art. She believes that the people who live in her district will get more out of visits to her rooms than from her lectures on art and the pictures by which they were illustrated. Experience proves that working people can be taught best through the eye.

### Chicago Commons

Work in this important settlement is continued through the summer, though special attention is given to the sending of needy children for a few days or weeks into the country. So far as possible homes are provided for them on farms, though the encampment at Elgin is kept up as usual. The work of the Commons is retarded for lack of funds, but the residents are as enthusiastic over it as ever. The completion of the Tabernacle Church edifice has been delayed partly by the labor troubles and partly by the want of \$3,500 to pay last bills. Yet there is hope that it will be ready for occupancy early in the autumn.

### The Ministerial Bureau

For two years and a few months the Ministerial Bureau of Illinois has done a modest but useful work in connection with the home missionary service of the state. Superintendent Tompkins has been at its head. Under his watchful care and that of his associates on the local committee, Major E. D. Redington and Dr. A. R. Thain of *The Advance*, it has accomplished even more than its friends had hoped for it. It has aided more than forty

churches in finding pastors and its helpfulness to pastors without charge has been very great. Still there have been some who were dissatisfied. In order to forestall criticism the bureau has been removed from the office of Dr. Tompkins, and, that it may have no close connection with any of our benevolent societies, its desk has been placed in the office of *The Advance*, where a new secretary, Rev. J. H. Windsor, can now be found. At the last meeting of the State Association the advisory committee was given additional authority and, with the local committee, which, with the exception of Dr. Tompkins, consists of the same persons as before, was instructed to assume whatever responsibility is necessary in order to put the bureau on a basis satisfactory to all the churches of the state. No provision was made for its support. Hitherto expenses have been met from the fees charged those applying for its assistance. With the new management these charges will be slightly increased, but it is expected that its usefulness will be so apparent that other states will unite with Illinois in the support of a secretary who can give his entire time to the work. The committee believes that Mr. Windsor will commend himself both to his brethren in the ministry and to the churches.

### Zion's Temple

Saturday, July 14, on a site north of Waukegan, purchased by Dr. Dowie, with much display and in the presence of perhaps four thousand people the foundations were laid of a temple which is to be the center of a new city and its architectural ornament. The money for its erection is said to be in hand. For the thousands of acres over which the homes and business enterprises of the faithful are to be scattered payment has been promptly made. The ceremonies of consecration, as they may be called, were dignified and impressive. Dr. Dowie was conspicuous in his magnificent silk robe. He was surrounded by officers of the church he has organized and by as devoted a body of followers as a man ever had. Every Sunday the services he conducts in Zion Tabernacle, Chicago, are attended by from one to three thousand persons. The large hotel in which are lodged persons from a distance who come to him for the removal of bodily ailments is nearly always full. His immense printing establishment is never idle. That tens of thousands believe in his power to remove disease through prayer is evident to all who have studied the phenomena attending his work in Chicago. The walls of the room in which he speaks are covered with the crutches of those whom he has healed, and from the platform from which he speaks testimonies are constantly given to the power of his faith in God. Yet, although there seems to be no lack of means for carrying out his enterprises, people do not generally believe in him or in the reality of many of his professed cures. His business ability cannot be denied nor the fact that hundreds of those who come to him for help secure it. The man and his work deserve careful study.

### The Rockford Messiah

For fifteen years the city of Rockford has been annoyed by a community living on a farm outside its limits, whose members have affirmed their belief in their leader, George Jacob Schweinfurth, as the Messiah. He now declares that he has never claimed the title, although he admits that it has been constantly applied to him. Holding all things in common, pretending to live in accordance with the principles of the New Testament church, with peculiar views as to marriage, the community has held together and acquired considerable property. For some time there have been rumors of a change in the opinions of its founder. Several suits in the courts

against him for violating the laws of the state as to marriage have been dismissed on evidence that he has chosen one of his followers as his wife, and that several of his more prominent associates have imitated his example. He says that new light has come to him, that he now sees and confesses his errors, and will henceforth accept Mrs. Eddy as his religious teacher and live in accordance with the customs of Christian society. The property of the community has been restored, so far as possible, to its former owners, and the obligation of every one to earn a living by hard work is recognized. The members of the community as Christian Scientists do not seem to have lost their confidence in Mr. Schweinfurth, or to hesitate to follow him in his new religious faith.

### A Singular Order

May 4, 1886, there was an uprising of anarchists in Chicago. Several policemen were killed outright and many others seriously wounded. The spot where these gallant officers upheld the law was marked by a monument, whose value was in its situation and in the inscription which recalled the event it commemorated. It was set up in response to the demand of law-abiding people, and has been a constant rebuke to those who seek their own personal interests at others' expense. Without any appeal to the people to ascertain their wish Mayor Harrison has taken the monument down and removed its parts to Union Park, which is more than a mile west of Haymarket Square where the uprising took place. If set up again on another site it can never have its old significance. The mayor's excuse for the removal of the monument is not known. Perhaps it is in the fact that it compelled a street car line to go out of a straight course five or six feet, and otherwise impeded travel. The police do not approve the action of the mayor, for where it stood the monument was an eloquent witness of their unswerving loyalty to law and to their willingness to sacrifice their lives in order to punish evildoers.

### The Will of T. B. Blackstone

Mr. Blackstone is well known throughout the country as the successful president of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company. It is only recently that he retired from its management. In Connecticut he will be remembered as the founder of the James Blackstone Memorial Library in Branford, for whose further endowment he has left the sum of \$100,000. To six Chicago institutions he gives \$25,000 each: the Art Institute, the Orphan Asylum, the Home for the Friendless, St. Luke's Hospital, the Relief and Aid Society, and the Passavant Memorial Hospital. Fifteen relatives and friends receive from \$5,000 to \$250,000 each. The bulk of the fortune goes to Mrs. Blackstone, who will have more than \$5,000,000. Mr. Blackstone was connected with the Second Presbyterian Church and has long been known as a generous giver to religious and humanitarian objects. His death is a serious loss to the city.

Chicago, July 21.

FRANKLIN.

The best men have their weaknesses and faults. They cannot command our unqualified admiration and attachment. We maintain our independence in our loyalty. We cannot follow them everywhere. We know the faults of those whom we love, and hence there is no love without its pain. And the noblest causes have their limitations, unable to exhaust the enthusiasm of which the soul is capable. But the devotion which Christ kindles in human hearts is a devotion which wakes no shame and which gives free rein to a boundless enthusiasm.—Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D. D.



## For Endeavorers

### PRAYER MEETING

BY REV. H. A. BRIDGMAN

Topic, Aug. 5-11. The Evil of Envy. Luke 15: 25-32.

Evil and only evil results from envy. Its twin sister is jealousy and it is the parent of discontent, repining, backbiting, hatred, strife, murder. Nothing worse can get hold of a man than envy. It can do others great harm but it brings infinite woe upon him who cherishes it. For it eats out character, makes one supine and impotent and paralyzes his better qualities. Envy, too, is a plant of rapid growth. Admitted once to a man's tent it wedges its ugly, bulky form in, and before one knows it he sleeps and rises to labor and eats and lies down again to slumber with this awful companion.

The very worst thing about envy is that it is at bottom rebellion against God. Who made my neighbor richer than I, my school friend more talented? It is God who appoints men their station in life, metes out to each his own abilities. To envy another is to criticize God. We do not realize this when we look desirously upon another's house or reputation or opportunity, but we are really showing our own lack of respect for God, our own disbelief in his government of the world. Envy thus becomes near of kin to infidelity and atheism.

But our main concern is with the way out of this terrible fault. Two recipes I offer which I have tried to take myself and which have aided me in the battle, though the complete victory is not yet in hand. But I believe that if these remedies are faithfully and perseveringly employed they will finally win the day for any man. First cultivate the habit of appreciating your lot as compared with that of those less favored. As respects the material blessings of life you are probably much better off than the great majority of your fellowmen. Take the simple matter of a summer vacation. You grieve because you can only have two weeks and you envy those who have a long summer in Europe or at some fashionable resort. But look down some crowded alley or court and see the men, women and little children to whom a single day in the open fields is a rarity. Or contrast your intellectual endowments and opportunities, meager though they seem to you, with those available to

myriads of the sons of men the world over. We live in a land of free schools and libraries, of cheap and abundant, wholesome literature, permeated to a degree at least with an intellectual atmosphere. If you cannot have a university training, you probably have at your disposal more advantages than many others have and sufficient to make a thinker and a scholar of you.

My other recipe is to fight fire with fire, that is, covet the admirable qualities in others and strive to imitate them. After all, the best things which your envied neighbor possesses are within your reach. You can have his serenity and sweetness of spirit. You can have the same purity of heart. You can be as loving and as lovable as he. There is not the slightest doubt about this. Let us stop envying the mere adornments of another man's life, the golden cup out of which he drinks three times a day, the shining buckles on his horses, and let us go to work in earnest to acquire the beauty, nobility and unselfishness of his character. Thus envy may be transformed into an angel of light, or as Pope puts it,

Envy to which the ignoble mind's a slave  
Is emulation in the learned or brave.

## Conditions in Tientsin June 6

Last Saturday brought the American Board the following letter from Miss Frances B. Patterson, written from Tientsin as late as June 6. She has herself been reported safe at the coast and is probably now in Japan. Note the brave, trustful tone of her letter:

"We are turned into an armed camp, with over 100 American soldiers here, and others on the way. All the force possible will be necessary to suppress these Boxers, now that their strength has grown to such proportion. The government is secretly backing them with arms and influence. The roads are unsafe and our people cannot get here from other stations. We can only hope and pray and leave the rest in God's hands. It is good to know that 'underneath are the everlasting arms.' He can bring peace and quietness out of all this stress and danger. God keep our poor Christians. I wish you could attend one of the prayer meetings of the refugees gathered in our compound. They have indeed suffered the loss of all things, but they trust God and look to him for safety. It is hardest

for the mothers with little children. Dear young Mrs. Wilder has a little son two and one-half days old and two other children. Last night her fever was 104, and we were all anxious and in prayer, but in spite of a troubled night it was down this morning. The mothers cannot sleep well for thinking of their babies. May our dear Master give them peace and rest soon, if it be his will."

From Mrs. F. D. Wilder, treasurer of the North China Mission, has come a letter to the Board, dated June 5. She says:

"Tientsin is pretty well prepared for defense, with 118 United States troops and 100 Germans, and British, French and Japanese. Patrols are out day and night in all parts. Sixty-eight of our troops are quartered in our compound and we feel quite safe, though many of them are on guard outside.

"My son's third child was born yesterday, and there are three other little children in the house and one baby in Mr. Clifford's. Then there are some forty Chinese men, women and children here from out-stations for some time, their worldly goods all destroyed. The boys' and girls' schools should close, but it is not safe to send them to their homes. So we have all that mind and heart can bear.

"We shall stay by the compound as long as possible, but will go to Municipal Hall, which can be defended and will hold all the residents if worst comes to worst.

"I have and keep accounts written up to date, and will place deeds, bank accounts and ledger in bank vault if necessary. Our vault is fireproof to a degree, but the bank's may be better.

"The Boxers gather in thousands and fight with long two-edged swords. There is so much superstition and demi-possession and hatred. They think that railways, telegraphs and foreigners are responsible for the long drought, as nearly a year has elapsed since rain fell."

The death, at Burlington, July 22, of Hon. L. E. Chittenden removes a prominent political figure of the last generation. He was Lincoln's register of the Treasury, and few sons of Vermont have reflected more honor upon the state from the point of view of scholarship and public service. One of his daughters is the wife of Rev. F. B. Richards, recently connected with Broadway Tabernacle, New York.

## The Congregationalist's Indian Famine Relief Fund

Send all contributions to Frank H. Wiggin, Treasurer American Board, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, marking them "For The Congregationalist's Indian Famine Relief Fund."

Mrs. Sarah Drury, Westminster, #1.	Miss Mary P. Bickford, Islington, #2.	Creek S. S., Portsmouth, N. H., \$1.	G. H. Howard, Springfield, #5.
North Cong. Ch., St. Johnsbury, Vt., 2.	Friends through Rev. A. F. Schaeffer, 2.	South Cong. Ch., Peabody, 6.03	John T. White, Longbeach, Cal., 2.
Wm. C. Stimson, Newport, R. I., 5.	Dr. Bertha H. Campbell, Orlando, Okla., 5.	B. A., Glastonbury, Ct., 1.	Jun. C. E. Soc., Central Ch., Derry, N. H., 1.
S. S. Willowvale, N. Y., 1.	Mrs. C. O. Allen, " " 2.	Armenian Congregation, Lawrence, 3.50	A Family Gift, Montpelier, Vt., 4.
Union Collection, San Diego, Cal., 108.56	Mrs. H. Vance, Seattle, Wn., 50.	Salem Ch., Strieby, N. C., .52	Cong. Ch., Glover, Vt., 3.
Inter. Soc. C. E., 1st Cong. Ch., 5.	Martha Ladd, Grand Island, Vt., 1.	1st Cong. Ch., Buffalo, N. Y., 10.	Friend, Plainville, Ct., for Orphanage
San Diego, Cal., 5.05	Myra B. Marsh, Birnamwood, Wis., 1.	Cong. S. S., North Hampton, N. H., 22.	Building, care Miss Nugent, 3.
C. E. Soc., Dummer, N. H., 1.	C. E. Soc., Cong. Ch., Maynard, 23.50	Cong. Ch., Barkhamsted, Ct., 4.	Dallas Famine Fund, Dallas, Tex., 100.
R. E. M., Warren, 1.	Mrs. M. J. Curtis, Chelsea, 28.77	A. Thank-offering, Barkhamsted, Ct., 5.	2d Cong. Ch., West Newbury, 16.
M. Brown, S. Framingham, 2.	1st Cong. Ch., Woodstock, Ct., 1.80	Jun. C. E. Soc., 2d Cong. Ch., 5.	Pilgrim Ch., Cleveland, O., 33.14
South Cong. Ch. & Soc., S. Dennis, 2.	C. E. Soc., 1.	Friend, 2d Cong. Ch., Dorchester, 2.	Mary E. White, Brookline, 1.
1st Cong. Ch., Worcester, Add'l, 4.	Band of Earnest Workers, 1.	Harvard Cong. Ch., Brookline, 10.	C. E. Soc., Bradford, Vt., 10.
C. E. Soc., Cong. Ch., Troy, N. H., 6.17	Jun. C. E. Soc., Woodstock, Ct., 5.	2d Cong. Ch., Cornwall, Ct., Add'l, 7.	Women's Cong. Soc. of Allegheny
Josiah Lasell, Whitinsville, 5.	Norwalk, Cal., for Support of Or-	Birthday Box, W.C.S.S., 2d Cong. Ch., 4.26	Soc., Pittsburg, Pa., 2.58
Advance-Journal, Camden, N. Y., 5.	phans, care R. A. Hume, 4.	W. C. T. U., Falmouth, 2.	Eleanor M. Barnes, Cambridge, N. Y., 1.
C. E. Soc., Cong. Ch., Warwick, 5.	Friends, S. Hanson, 15.38	C. U. C. C., New York city, 5.	Geo. Lytle, " " 1.
W. T. F., Elizabeth, N. J., 10.	1st Cong. Ch., Jackson, Mich., 15.38	B., Springfield, 10.	Fannie B. Lytle, " " 1.
South Cong. Ch., Andover, 25.	Mertie M. Lemmon, Cleveland, O., 2.	Cong. Ch., Kittery Point, Me., 17.50	Lewis M. Lytle, " " 1.
C. E. Soc., Cong. Ch., Hollis, N. H., 10.	Robt. W. Burbank, Providence, R. I., 10.	C. E. Soc., Middletown, Add'l, 1.	C. E. Soc., New Haven, Mich., 2.25
Andover, 1.	C. L. P., Springfield, O., 1.	B. M. Field & Miss Field, Leverett, 10.	C. E. Soc., Milton, Ct., 1.35
Mrs. D. W. Richardson, Chatham, 1.	Mary C. Stone, Hartford, Ct., 10.	A Friend, Bristol, N. H., 1.	Christian Messenger, New Bedford, 7.
Friends by Mr. & Mrs. Lewis Bushby, 8.65	Jun. C. E. Soc., 1st Cong. Ch., 7.30	Eng. Class, S. S., Gomer, O., 23.	Woman's Miss. Soc., Vinal Haven, Me., 5.
Two Friends, Winchester, 2.	Central Cong. Ch., Salem, Ore., 1.	Jun. C. E. Soc., Clarendon Ch., 2.	Second Advent Ch., Athol Center, 18.10
—, for Orphanage Bldg., care 2.	Mrs. Ellen McLean, " " 1.	Jun. C. E. Soc., Wendell Ave. Cong. 1.	Members 1st Cong. Ch., Newbury, Vt., 15.
R. A. Hume, 10.	1st Cong. Ch., Evanston, Ill., 20.72	Ch., Brockton, 1.	Total, \$1,078.04
Mrs. Wm. Foner, Homer, Mich., 15.	St. Paul Cong. Ch. & S. S., Nutley, N. J., 24.53	Friends by E. P. Allen, Newport, R. I., 24.51	Previously Acknowledged, 113,167.31
Plymouth Cong. Ch., St. Paul, Minn., 35.			<b>Grand Total, \$114,345.35</b>
W. B. M. I., Chicago, Ill., 153.85			

## Five Schoolhouses Needed

BY REV. JUSTIN E. ABBOTT, D. D.

If some of those who are giving so liberally to the Indian Famine Fund would designate their gifts for the purchase of materials for village schoolhouses in Mrs. Bissell's field, near Ahmednagar, it would be a great boon. Many famine children, Mrs. Bissell writes, are being

cared for in the villages, and there is no suitable accommodation for them. Missionaries do not feel free to use the undesignated famine funds for purchasing building materials, which cannot be obtained from famine labor, but if such building materials are at hand a great deal of famine labor can be employed, accomplishing two objects, the feeding of the hungry and, secondly, having as the result of

famine labor the intellectual and moral good of the community that has been physically helped. Mrs. Bissell is anxious for five such schoolhouses, the materials for which will cost but \$100 apiece. To designate \$500 for this purpose does not divert it from legitimate famine relief. On the contrary, it opens the way for a wiser use of the undesignated famine funds.

## The Connecticut Circuit

Consulting State Editors: Rev. Messrs. Lewellyn Pratt, D. D., Norwich; J. W. Cooper, D. D., New Britain; J. S. Ives, Hartford; J. C. Goddard, Salisbury

### Muscular Christianity

Not alone in the far West are the rougher elements of society to be found. In a Connecticut parish, not ten years ago, the new minister took his horse to the blacksmith with the question, "Can you shoe my horse?" "Yes," was the answer, "but first I must throw the minister!" And suiting his actions to his words, the bully at once grappled the new comer, as he had been wont to do with each arrival. But the young theologian had muscle as well as grace, and the blacksmith was soon on his back on the grass. Having thus passed his examinations, he has remained about six years as a faithful minister of the gospel of peace and good will.

### A New Pastor for an Old Church

After a careful canvass of the field, the committee of twenty-five who were appointed to look up a pastor for First Church of Hartford recommended that a call be extended to Rev. R. Harmon Potter, pastor of a Dutch Reformed church in Flushing, L. I. Mr. Potter was invited to appear before the congregation on July 1, when he created a most favorable impression both by his preaching and his general conduct of the services. Meetings of church and society were accordingly appointed for July 13, when he received a unanimous call to the pastorate of this historic church.

He is a native of New York and is twenty-six years of age. A graduate of Union College, he studied theology at Yale and Chicago theological seminaries. Although it has of late years been the custom of Center Church to seek for older men to fill its pulpit, yet this latest action is not without valuable precedent. Timothy Woodbridge, pastor of the church from 1685, was settled at the age of twenty-nine, Daniel Wordsworth, who was settled in 1732, was then twenty-eight, Edward Dorr was but twenty-six at the time of his settlement in 1748, Nathan Strong was twenty-six when he took the pastorate in 1774 and Dr. Joel Hawes, who is well remembered by those now in middle life, was twenty-eight when, in 1818, he began his successful pastorate of more than forty years. So, then, if Mr. Potter shall accept his call he will have the assurance that his coming to Hartford at so early a time in his ministerial career is in accord with examples which point to a successful pastorate. L. W. H.

America is not the only country which should be credited with a share in *The Congregationalist's* India Famine Relief Fund. A letter just at hand from Rev. G. E. White of Marsovan, Turkey, says that \$126 have been raised in the evangelical church and schools of that city and in some of the nearer outstations. It is due, he writes, chiefly to the action of *The Congregationalist* in publishing information and raising a famine fund. These Turkish gifts would have been sent to that fund, but time would be lost in forwarding them across the Atlantic and back. Most of the money has been sent, therefore, directly to Dr. R. A. Hume of Ahmednagar. It is noticeable that the larger part of the contribution was made by Protestants, though others shared slightly, and that the donors made their gifts partly as a glad expression of gratitude for the Armenian relief distributed there after the massacres.

Answer God's patience with your sins by at least occasional tolerance of his providences.

### Mission Work in New Haven

Outside of the regular city missionary work, which is carried on under the direction of Rev. Mr. Mossman, and in which, to a greater or less degree, all the churches are interested, there are a number of enterprises which special churches have undertaken. They are of especial interest because they tend to disprove the assertion that the lower classes cannot be reached through the church as it exists today, and that religion has no place in socialistic work save in the spirit shown.

Oldest among these enterprises is Welcome Hall, started some dozen years ago as a means of reaching some of the children that fill the "down-town" part of New Haven. Mr. Henry I. Prudden, a member of the Church of the Redeemer, gathered a number of ragged boys together one Sunday afternoon and formed them into a class. That small beginning lies back of the well-equipped, comfortable building of Welcome Hall. The work carried on here is distinctly religious as well as social. The most regular attendants are members of the Church of the Redeemer, which supports the work, but they attend the services at the hall rather than those at the church, both on account of the distance and from an attachment to the place where their religious life began. The hall is not a mission, but merely that part of the larger church which belongs especially to them. Clubs of every sort for all ages, a Boys' Brigade, carefully directed relief work, a large Sunday school and a regular Sunday service make the week's activities at Welcome Hall many and varied.

Three classes are reached by such a work. Those who come for the amusement or help of the clubs, those who are drawn to the Sunday or midweek services by curiosity, and those, already mentioned, to whom it is the center of their religious life. As the result of the policy pursued, there is no line dividing the social from the religious work.

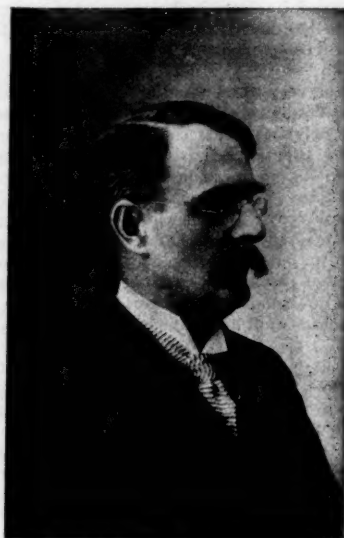
Of a different character, but no less an effort on the part of the favored to help the less fortunate, is the social settlement of the Fair Haven Church, situated in another "slum" quarter of New Haven. The inception of this work is due to Rev. A. F. Irvine of this church, and is the result of his former experience as a pastor of the church of the Seat Land in New York. It is carried on in all essential points by the usual college settlement methods, the "neighborhood idea" being made particularly prominent, but it at the same time stands in a closer relation to regular church work than the independent settlement can. Davenport Church is also interested in this undertaking.

In the same section of the city is Yale Hall, supported by the students of the university. The building was completed over a year ago, \$8,000 having been raised among the students and alumni to cover its cost. An interesting evolution has taken place in the character of the work here. When the hall was opened the effort was to reach the lowest class of men by means of a general religious service (of an evangelical nature) twice a week, which was the central point of all the activities. During the last year, however, it has been felt that the better classes of respectable working men might be reached. Accordingly, while the old method has not been abandoned, there was started a Men's Neighborhood Club, which has been very successful. The last regular meeting of this club was a well-attended mass meeting, where several prominent New Haven men spoke in favor of a city bathhouse, and a petition was drawn and signed by a large number to secure this for the wards of the city where the needs are greatest. New Haven is peculiarly fortunate to have the assistance of the university stu-

dents in such work, and the citizens have cause to congratulate themselves on what has been accomplished during the past few years in philanthropic work. F. Q. B.

### The New Pastor at Greenwich

Since the sudden and lamented death of Dr. W. M. Barrows about a year ago, the church in Greenwich has been pastorless, but its



REV. JOSEPH H. SELDEN, D. D.

choice has now fallen upon one who will take up the work and carry it on with the same vigor and consecration that marked the pastoral service of Dr. Barrows.

Rev. J. H. Selden, D. D., who has just been installed at Greenwich, was a graduate of Amherst in 1878 and took his theological course at Hartford and Andover. After graduation he devoted a year to special study and to travel. For the past eight years he has been pastor of the First Church, Elgin, which has nearly 900 members and whose organization he has brought to a high pitch of efficiency.

At the installation service Dr. Selden met every expectation. His statement of belief was loyal to the truth, with an open mind for all new light. There were speeches, brief and bright—after supper speeches. Dr. Hillis's sermon, Dr. Pratt's installing prayer and Rev. W. J. Long's combined charges to pastor and people were of unusual excellence.

### Hartford's Industrial Efforts for the Young

In none of their many endeavors to help the less favored members of the community have the well-to-do people of Hartford been more active than in their personal and pecuniary outlays for young people. The reports of such efforts put forth during the past year are suggestive, revealing results whose value cannot be overestimated. The attractive annual report of Good Will Club, with its pictures of boys engaged in carpentering, wood-carving, sewing, cooking and making scrap-books; or gathered in a group as a debating society, a provident banking class, or a reading circle; or going through with gymnastic exercises or military evolutions, suggests the faithful work which nearly seventy ladies and gentlemen have been doing within the last few months to give 400 poor boys a good start in life. Add to the above the fact that this club meets in a building of its own which, with its



endowment, has been provided by the contribution of more than \$76,000, and it will be seen that the boys of this city have found a warm place in the hearts of our people.

Less highly favored than the Good Will boys in respect to material equipment, but no less so in the rare devotion shown them by Christian workers, are the 400 or 500 boys and girls who have been brought into touch with North Street Settlement work. Here there are about thirty or forty clubs, cooking school, sewing school, a bank, gymnasium, a debating club and a fireside club where girls come in and spend their evenings in sewing.

The above efforts, be it remembered, are in addition to similar ones of generous proportions that have been put forth by individual churches in their mission enterprises and by the city mission organization, which are more professedly, but no more truly, of a distinctive Christian nature than those which have been alluded to. But together they present an aggressive movement in behalf of boys and girls that speaks eloquently of the Christian feeling of our people, and is full of promise for the children so kindly cared for.

Working along the same lines and with the same spirit as the institutions already named, though for an older and less dependent class of young people, the Hillyer Institute, a branch of the Hartford Y. M. C. A., has been giving thorough instruction to 336 young people in various useful arts and trades. A recent exhibition of work done by the several classes of the institute has shown how valuable such an institution can be made, and how worthy is the individual gift which made it possible.

In naming some of our leading helps for the development of the young people of Hartford the lately erected industrial building should not be forgotten. This enables our high school to supplement its literary work with a manual training in useful lines.

L. W. H.

## Hot Weather Harvestings in New York

BY H. A. B.

New York sizzled with the rest of the country last week, but there were compensations. You could get all the ice water you wanted for nothing from the tanks maintained by the Moderation Society. A glass of good sterilized milk sold for one cent, and small bricks of ice cream done up in tissue paper at from one to three cents apiece. These the purchasers went off gnawing as they would a peach. Of course it took a little time to secure such alleviations of misery, in view of the crowds that surrounded these beneficent establishments, which represent either philanthropy or business enterprise. But well-dressed business and professional men seemed to be willing to take their turns along with the ragged street urchins, and all went on their way at least a shade happier.

When it comes to more extensive opportunities for neutralizing the fierce rays of the sun New York may fairly lay claim to being a summer resort, and it is not hard to understand why people from other sections, particularly Southerners in large numbers, visit the metropolis in July and August. The stifling alleys and interminable avenues are, indeed, sweltering, but breathing places like the old-fashioned squares and parks down town and glorious Central Park, with its wealth of foliage and verdure, are a God-send to thousands, while lapped on the one side by the East River and on the other by the North, and possessing one of the most beautiful harbors in the world, New York is seldom long without cooling breezes and the purifying influences that sweep in from the Atlantic. Until one sits in Battery Park and sees the immense amount of shipping passing in plain view, the crowded excursion steamers taking people to the Jersey and

Coney Island beaches, the incessant passenger and freight traffic and the procession of ocean steamers in and out of the bay he does not realize how much this magnificent water highway has to do with the making of our chief American metropolis commercially and with making it a city rich in comforts and attractions.

The hot weather lull in religious activity is evident. Yet there has never been a busier summer for the foreign missionary boards, whose officers keep closer to their desks than usual in order to be prepared for every new development in the Chinese situation. Dr. Creegan, for instance, of the American Board is visited by not less than a dozen reporters every day, and at the Presbyterian and Methodist headquarters there is anxiety and frequent consultation of the secretaries. One great gain, certainly, from this exciting period will be a greater understanding on the part of the world generally of the location and character of missions in China. Names like Pao-ting-fu and Pang-Chuang, which meant nothing to the average man six weeks ago, now call up certain definite images. It is also stimulating the reading of books of the caliber of Arthur H. Smith's *Chinese Characteristics* and *Village Life in China*. Messrs. Fleming H. Revell Co., the publishers, are unable to meet the demands for these volumes by our well-known American Board missionary. Only last Friday a cablegram came from Edinburgh ordering 250 of the *Village Life*.

Of distinctively summer enterprises of a religious nature the tent meetings on upper Broadway merit notice. Rev. S. Hartwell Pratt, the evangelist who conducts them, seeks to avoid all collision with regular church services and therefore holds only one on Sunday, in the afternoon, when sometimes as many as 2,500 persons assemble, while there is an average of 600 or 700 every evening. The bias of these meetings against the higher criticism is not as marked this year as last, and like the Philadelphia tent movement, which is on a larger scale, they seem to be exerting a wholesome influence. With the quickness of adaptation to new conditions that has always distinguished the Salvation Army, its workers this year are maintaining a gospel steamer on the Hudson River, which started on its initial cruise last week. Throughout the year a school of methods is maintained in New York, to which soldiers from all over the country come for several months' training. This school is now transferred to the steamer, and the cadets continue their studies while at the same time holding meetings in the evening from point to point on the river. The purpose is not to touch the larger cities where posts are already established but the smaller towns. The initial service was held at Tarrytown. Perhaps forty or fifty Salvationists constitute the working force for this novel cruise.

Presbyterians are preparing to go to Northfield with quite as large a delegation as was sent up last year. Dr. W. Merle Smith announces that Weston Hall, where he and his *confrères* lodged last year, will not be large enough for the company already registered. Philadelphia and Baltimore will be represented in it, as well as New York and Brooklyn. It is not, as last year, so distinctively an official body drawn from the New York presbytery, but doubtless many of the same men will be numbered in it. The good effect of this Northfield movement in the way of harmonizing and spiritualizing Presbyterian forces in New York is noticeable.

Another busy office this summer is that where the report of the Ecumenical Conference is being made ready for the printer. Sec. W. H. Grant, with his assistant, Miss Crosby, have had no leisure time since the conference closed. The work of editing and reducing 11,000,000 words to about 443,000 has demanded much energy and discrimination. The volumes are expected to appear about

Oct. 1, and will resemble in form the reports of the London Conference. The most valuable papers have been preserved verbatim and the essence of the discussions has been preserved. No less than 15,000 copies have been ordered, the demand representing all quarters of the world. Hereafter the price will be advanced from \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Who shall come after Dr. Behrends is a question to which as yet none of the members of the committee of twenty-four appointed by Central Church are returning anything more than a vague reply. The choice has been practically narrowed down to three or four men, whose record and qualifications the members of this large committee are examining this summer. It is understood that the range of vision is not confined to this country, and certain European trips of members of the congregation this summer may have a purpose in view other than that of simple recreation. Meanwhile Central has been hearing such preachers as Dr. Gunsaulus, Dr. Dickey, ex-moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly, Dr. Lyman Abbott and Rev. C. H. Beale. The combination of churches seems to have quite a vogue on the Brooklyn side of the river during the vacation. Clinton Avenue and Lafayette Presbyterian unite, with such preachers as Professor Beardslee, Dr. T. S. Hamlin and President Raymond. Dr. Lyman's South Church joins with that of Westminster Presbyterian, while four churches on the Heights, including the Church of the Pilgrims, are worshipping together, Rev. D. Baines-Griffith of Kansas City being the supply for an extended period. Dr. Meredith's people at Tompkins Avenue are preparing for their twenty-fifth anniversary in the autumn and are contemplating improvements in the edifice with that in view. Deep regret is felt over the protracted illness of Rev. Horace Porter, the associate pastor at Plymouth Church. Rev. J. C. Wilson of Puritan Church is also off duty for six or eight months, his people having given him leave of absence in order to recuperate. The outlook for Manhattan Church, Dr. Stimson's enterprise in upper New York, is cheering, and the securing of a lot and the deciding upon definite plans are concrete evidence that this movement has rooted itself permanently. The building on which it is expected that work will begin in the autumn will be a distinct and notable addition to the architecture of the West End. At Broadway Tabernacle Dr. Willard Scott has been preaching three Sundays. When a student at Union Seminary he had charge of the Bethany Mission of the church. The supplies in August are President Raymond and Dr. Nehemiah Boynton.

New York, as well as Boston and Chicago, having a superfluity of available ministers, the germs of a ministerial bureau have appeared in the modest attempt of Rev. Franklin Noble to act as an intermediary between pastors and churches. He has supplied several prominent churches with summer preachers. The Clerical Union has indorsed his work and the state association may be asked to countenance it. Mr. Noble was formerly a pastor in Michigan and is now editor of the *Pulpit Treasury*.

What is a midsummer letter from New York without a spice of gossip? We have therefore reserved till the last the most delectable of all the news items that dropped into our hopper during the week. Hosts of friends all over the country will learn with interest of the engagement of Mrs. H. S. Caswell of the Home Missionary Society to Supt. L. P. Broad of Kansas. Year after year Mrs. Caswell has flitted back and forth between the East and the West, apprising the churches of home missionary conditions and bringing to the Western fields the sympathy and substantial help of the East. She will do no more flitting. She believes in federation, and in her new home in Topeka will continue to be a potent force in behalf of aggressive Christianity.

## Our Readers' Forum

### A HEREDITARY MINISTRY

In a recent issue it was stated that Dr. Storrs, his father and grandfather had been in the ministry 150 years. Doubts were expressed if there was another case like it in the country. The challenge is irresistible.

Rev. Peter Thacher was ordained in 1748 as pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Attleboro, Mass. He continued as pastor for thirty-seven years, besides five years of ministry at the same place before ordination—total, forty-two years.

His father, Rev. Peter Thacher of Middleboro, Mass., ordained 1709, was pastor for thirty-five years. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel Prince, Esq., and sister of Rev. Thomas Prince, who became pastor of the Old South Church, Boston.

His father, Rev. Peter Thacher of Milton, Mass., ordained 1681, was pastor forty-seven years. He married Theodora, daughter of Rev. John Oxenbridge, pastor of the first church gathered in Boston.

His father, Rev. Thomas Thacher, was ordained at Weymouth, Mass., 1644, and was pastor there for more than twenty years. Afterwards he was installed first pastor of the Old South Church, Boston, Feb. 16, 1669; pastor there eight years; total, twenty-eight years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Ralph Partridge, first pastor in Duxbury, Mass., who was one of the committee of the synod of the four united colonies in New England which met in Cambridge in 1648 for the composing of our excellent platform of church discipline. Rev. Thomas Thacher was pronounced by a president of Yale the best Arabic scholar in America. Many of his descendants have been ministers of the gospel and many others have filled places of great honor and usefulness. Among them was the honored and beloved professor at Yale, Thomas Antony Thacher; also Prof. Seymour Tyler, D. D., LL. D., of Amherst.

Rev. Thomas Thacher's father, Rev. Peter Thacher of Salisbury, Eng., was instituted vicar of the church in Milton Clevedon in 1616 and remained there for six years. In 1622 he was instituted rector of St. Edmonds, Salisbury. He remained there till he died, 1640, after a pastorate of nineteen years; total, twenty-five years.

His father, Rev. Peter Thacher, was instituted rector of Queen Camel, Eng., 1574; was minister there till his death in 1624, after a pastorate of fifty years. (This last from the records of the parish of Queen Camel, Somersetshire, Eng.) Grand total, 227 years.

Harford, Pa.

W. L. THACHER.

### TWO PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Your article copied from *Atlantic* on A Shipwrecked Minister starts questions, two of which I will mention. 1. Is not the experience here set forth a part of the "portion" to be expected in the calling itself? Did not Jesus not only foretell but include it when he laid out the work of the ministry? In his words are these statements: "They will scourge you in the synagogues," "They shall put you out of the synagogues; yea, the time cometh, that whosoever killeth you will think that he doeth God service." Now does this apply to the apostles of that day only, or for all time? Was it outside enemies or inside foes of righteousness that were to do these cruel things? Were not these rulers of the synagogue then, as now, very religious men? "Of one's own household"—hating the servant as they did the master—"without cause"? And was not the patience required in the ministry to be that he should "endure" when he "did well and suffered for it"?

Paul was "shipwrecked" more than once by his own confession, and can we not see clearly enough that he was wrecked in his most sincere, devout and authorized efforts in

more than one respect? Yet does he not seem to reckon every such disaster as a part of the "hardness" he was appointed to "endure"? And why today, more than 1,900 years ago, is the disciple to expect to be "above the Master"?

2. The "theological professor's" question to the wrecked minister about the "risk" he was taking suggests the need of a wider range of training in the schools for ministers. Is not the effort at present to train men how to "hold a parish"? And should not there be the additional preparation as to how one may give up a parish and not hurt any one else in doing so or be killed himself? These and several kindred questions have long lain in the mind of one who has seen some of these things.

### A QUESTION OF STATISTICS

Some wit has sagely remarked that "there are three sorts of lies—white lies, black lies and statistics," or profaner words to the same effect. The witticism lives because of its happy hitting off of facts. Much of the gathered data on which startling statements are based simply throw dust in our eyes. They are conceived in an honest attempt to give light, but they are so framed as to increase our darkness. They darken counsel with words and mislead good people with assertions. A rather ludicrous example of this tendency of statistics to mislead was afforded those in attendance upon the Massachusetts Association of Congregational churches in May, when the report of the secretary gave figures to show a startling reduction in the membership of our Sunday schools, and strove to account for it, while an independent committee by its report proved quite the opposite, that there was in reality a fair gain in membership of the schools. The discrepancy lay in the basis upon which each authority made its reckonings. According to one, all schools not reporting were counted as a loss. The other secured more reports, and possibly made judicious estimates for those not heard from.

Another sort of false conclusions often met with in religious gatherings is derived from a set of questions sent out for answers. These questions are so framed that no two people will read them to the same effect. The answers, therefore, will be as utterly uncorrelative as oil and water. Yet they are all put in together into the mincing bowl of the patient and triumphant investigator, and from the mass he serves up a feast which is indeed an *olla-podrida* worthy of its good old Yankee name of hash. Of such sort seem the questions often sent out by local and even state committees on the work of the churches. The questions are so vague, so unsystematized, so lacking in any definite guide as to what is wanted by the inquirer that the average minister either reads and throws aside the list, or else tries to reconstruct the personality of the sender in his imagination, seeks to judge what his probable idea was, and answers that. Or possibly the long-suffering man begins to write answers to every phase of the queries as each comes to him, and soon fills the blanks to the margin. In either case the real service of the method is lost. The man who collates and makes report of all his gathered responses might chart the material in a hundred classes and by much study work out an interesting summary of religion in the minds of ministers, but it would not be anything like the reports that are given at our meetings. The flippant jokes of certain of the lighter sort, the complaints of the weary, the challenge of the sensitive and the criticism of the negatively constructed brain are all blended with the sincere attempts of the faithful as if they had equal right to attention and could throw equal light.

Is it not time to surrender this method, or at

least to make the questions to be sent out exact, scientific inquiries, made after a careful plan and to a definite end, which shall not be lost to sight from first to last? Then we may find ourselves eager to contribute to such annual censuses of the religious conditions and methods of our churches, and the ensuing result may be a genuine contribution to the cause of pure religion among us. But as long as we continue the method now too often employed, our statistics fall in the last category of lies, or may be branded, "Important if true."

A. W. H.

### A SUPPLEMENTARY PICTURE-ROLL

Old Testament stories for the younger children was the part of Dr. G. Stanley Hall's address at the Amherst meeting of the Massachusetts State Association that everybody accepted. But just how to teach these stories under any system now in use was not quite so easy to see.

Suppose one or two picture-rolls should be prepared illustrating the principal stories of the Old Testament. Many pictures already published would serve again, while for some events much better ones could be designed. Few schools keep their rolls, for the accumulations of years are hard to manage, but such as these could be made of permanent value and would insure a steady sale.

Most of the lessons for this year have been admirable for primary classes, but Christ's temptation in the wilderness in January and the first two lessons in April were impossible for the little ones. The Beatitude of the pure in heart was to be taught from a picture of a little girl in her Sunday dress grasping a stalk of lilies and holding out her other hand to a dove, while the Golden Rule was under a picture of a boy in pilgrim garb holding a bag and knocking at a barred door, while people behind him were passing under an arch. There were plenty of explanations and objects to be exhibited and directions for chalk-talks, but where in all this broad land is there a child of five or under, or even of six or seven, if untaught at home or backward in development, who got from those pictures even a glimmering of the central truths of these lessons? The Golden Texts were to be planted in the mind of the child, of course. The seed is the Word, and it will spring up and bear fruit, we hope, by and by, but the thought of at least two of these lessons is beyond the grasp of infant minds.

On those Sundays how happy would the primary teacher have been to turn to the baby Moses in the bulrushes, to David with his sling, or to Elisha bringing life again to the little boy who had cried, "My head, my head." This plan would call for no modification of the International system of lessons. If the subject was suitable for her class the primary teacher would use it, if not, she would turn to some picture on her supplementary roll and teach an Old Testament story. By continual reviews these would become familiar and the child who left the primary class would have a far better knowledge of Old Testament stories than by the present iron-clad system. At any rate the plan is an inexpensive and practical one. Can we not have the supplemental roll?

Lee, Mass.

E. McL. ROWLAND.

The Washington police have just arrested two men for profanity upon the streets. Probably few people realize that laws prohibiting profanity are quite common, although not often enforced. But they are wholesome statutes, and the influence of the fact that they exist, and may be enforced at any time, if appreciated generally would be good. More than once we have wished that a policeman would take into custody some public blasphemer whose language has shocked and disgusted everybody within hearing.



## Life and Work of the Churches

### Successful Swedish Work

The six years' pastorate of Rev. A. L. Anderson over the First Swedish Church in Worcester, which terminated recently, has been one of remarkable success. The church organized in 1880 has from the start been self-supporting. There are at present between 10,000 and 12,000 Swedish people in the city, and this church has done an aggressive work among them. When Mr. Anderson became pastor, six years ago, there was a flourishing church in a building of its own. About that time a large colony was dismissed to help form the church in Fitchburg. Later a branch work was begun in Quinsigamond Village and a chapel built. In 1895 fifty members and the property were contributed to organize the Second Church, which has grown to over 177 members and recently erected a large new edifice.

Soon the First Church overflowed its accommodations and, when the old Salem Street church united with Union Church, the Swedish people purchased for \$45,000 their commodious building, seating 1,000 people. Already the congregations nearly fill it, the evening audiences being larger than the morning. The work is thoroughly organized. Every member, on joining, is required to pledge a definite sum to support the church. The members are organized into classes with a leader to see that they keep up their contribution. Every six months the church pays its interest and something on the principal and has reduced its debt to \$23,000. The church entirely supports one and helps support a second worker in the China Inland Mission.

Vigorous evangelistic work is carried on. Every quarter seven persons are appointed to conduct cottage meetings. Frequent revival services are held, and not a communion passes without some additions. A successful work has been conducted among the Swedish speaking Finns, with the prospect of soon organizing them into a church of their own. Mr. Anderson, who has labored almost without a vacation, has felt obliged to relinquish the heavy strain of work and has accepted a call to Orange.

Mr. Hultzman, who has succeeded him, began his ministerial work thirteen years ago in a series of revival meetings in Omaha, Neb., which were so successful that a church was organized, of which he became pastor. In seven years it grew to nearly 500 members, when he resigned to devote his whole time to evangelistic work. He is an accomplished singer as well as preacher and is often called the singing evangelist. He comes to First Church only for a year but much is expected from his ministry. E. W. P.

### Fitchburg and Vicinity

The young people of this city opened their summer work with a largely attended union meeting in behalf of Sunday observance. Denominational lines were laid aside and the Universalist Union and the various Endeavor societies met with the Epworth League at the First Methodist Church and listened to earnest words from young people as well as pastors on a reverent and restful use of the Lord's Day. Sunday runs by local cycle clubs may continue to be made, but the sentiment of the young people of all the churches is against them.

Y. M. C. A. interests are now centered at the boat house at Whalom Park, where boats, facilities for bathing and instruction in swimming are provided, and where the Sunday afternoon meetings are held. The Ladies' Auxiliary have arranged for receptions at the boat house in charge of the various churches, and on certain days in the week for swimming lessons for young women.

It has been supposed in this vicinity that the annual Sunday school picnic has lost its favor and was fast becoming a thing of the

past; but at the recent festival of the Sunday school of the Calvinist church nearly 400 persons joined in the gathering, and the occasion was one of the most genuine and useful parish socials for a long time enjoyed by the church.

The value of wise Junior Endeavor work is being illustrated in the Calvinist Church, where twenty Juniors have just joined the Senior society in a body as active members, most of them at the same time uniting with the church.

The church at Townsend has just rededicated its substantial brick edifice, after thorough renovation and repairs. Rev. Messrs. J. B. Thrall of Pepperell, A. F. Dunnels of Fitchburg, G. A. Tewksbury of Concord and Dr. Willard Scott of Worcester made the principal addresses. The movement was the last work of the retiring pastor, Rev. Lyman Mevis, inaugurated in a commendable spirit after his resignation, that the church might be in the best condition for his successor. That successor has been already secured in a unanimous call just accepted by Rev. B. A. Willmott of Lee, N. H. WATCHMAN.

### The Latest from Lynn

In the Essex South Conference in Massachusetts, including nineteen cities and towns and about twice that number of churches, the most populous center Congregationally is Lynn. Here our five churches, one a Swedish, enroll over 1,100 church members and 1,500 Sunday school members, totals which figure fairly well when reduced to averages. Moreover, while the largest accession of members last year in this conference is reported by the church at Cliftondale, the next highest record is accredited to North Church, Lynn.

Here in Lynn is possibly the oldest church of its order in the world—the *First*, founded in 1632. It is in the western part of the city, and is one of two organizations in that section, both of which have a continual struggle because they are so independent of each other. There are enough adherents of the denomination in the two parishes to form one church, strong in members, finances and activity. Apparently here is a case where denominational unity should precede consideration of interdenominational federation.

From *First* in the past year many old members have "passed on" and several strong supporters have moved away, but indications point to a fruitful season, and this is in line with the records since the roll was cleared in 1897, the net increase of members having been, in spite of the unusual losses, fifteen per cent. During the present pastorate of Dr. W. C. Merrill no communion has passed without additions. There is harmony among the members, their spirit is good and much has been done to develop their social relations. The prayer meeting is well attended. The Sunday school and C. E. Society are prosperous. The Men's Club, organized here two years ago, continues to do excellent work. Church benevolences have doubled in four years, and annual offerings to the denominational societies are made bimonthly. *First* has a fine plant, valued at \$70,000. Though its finances are its chief problem, economy has brought the expenses within the income for the first time for more than a decade.

*Central*, next in seniority, though younger than *First* by over two centuries, has recently become pastorless by the resignation of Dr. A. W. Moore, after about seventeen years' service. The membership at the close of the pastorate was fifty per cent. larger than at its beginning. An encouraging department of the work here is the Sunday school, which enrolls 742 members.

At *Chestnut Street* Rev. G. W. Osgood is in the sixth year of his pastorate—the longest in the forty years of the church. The annual record shows additions during five and a half

years of seventy-two—an unusual number for this church. Of these sixty-four are still on the regular list of active members. The total of membership is 132. The pastor believes in individual work for saving men, and no outside evangelist has been responsible for the increase of membership. In receiving new members the church requires no public assent to its creed, but only to a simpler statement made at the communion service. A helpful teachers' meeting, where the pastor acts as leader, has for years been a feature of the church's life.

The fourth church is *North*, which, after facing some financial difficulties, now sees a rift in the clouds and hopes for release from a heavy burden of debt. Encouraging reports have recently begun to come in from a legacy of stock, received long ago and hitherto considered practically valueless, and the present fiscal year should show a balance in the treasury. Rev. A. J. Covell's two years of efficient service were recently recognized by an increase of salary. The benevolences are now the largest in the history of the church, and it is planned to keep them at a high level. A Men's Club of seventy members has worked to increase the numbers at the Sunday evening services. Social or educational features are brought forward monthly at some special gathering. The parish work is conducted in districts apportioned to the pastor's aid committee, composed of men and women, who serve in many ways in their neighborhoods as representatives of the pastor and report to him as chairman. A goodly number of young men are noticeable in the working force of this church.

Lynn has a Swedish population of over 1,000, for whom three churches are maintained. The Congregational organization, with its 110 active members, appears to be the largest and most flourishing. The congregations frequently number over 200, and the Young People's Society enrolls fifty members. The present pastor, Rev. J. A. Johnson, is the only one the church has had during its eleven years. SCOUT.

### Three Days in Nebraska

The Congregationalists of Boyd County and invited friends had three days of rejoicing together, July 10-12. This county, which lies in a long strip between the Niobrara River and the South Dakota line, was early found to be a body of excellent land, justifying the observation that all Indian reservation lands are of superior quality. In a short time after it was thrown open to settlement every quarter section was occupied by a family who came to make a home. Our two churches, at Butte, the county seat, and at Spencer, the other principal point of settlement, were organized in 1891 and have developed outstation work in the region.

Last April Supt. J. D. Stewart of the C. S. S. & P. S. spent a few days with Rev. George R. Martin of Spencer in special work at Baker, fourteen miles north, and a preliminary church organization was formed. About the same time, Rev. John Gray of Butte gathered a company of believers at Naper, a bright town seventeen miles west of Butte, effected a provisional organization, and set them about building a house of worship. A part of the outcome of this work was that at Spencer there was a minister to ordain, churches to recognize at Baker and Naper, and a house of worship to dedicate at the latter place. Mr. Martin came from the seminary to Spencer in May, 1899, but as these points are from thirty-five to fifty miles from the railroad the council for his ordination was deferred so that all the work could be brought within a single trip. At the Spencer council nearly every church invited was represented and the three named as individuals answered to the roll-call. After

a thorough examination the vote to install Mr. Martin was unanimous. Rev. John Single conducted the devotional service, Superintendent Bross preached, Rev. John Gray offered the ordaining prayer, Rev. W. A. Hensel gave the right hand, Rev. Charles Anderson the charge and Supt. J. D. Stewart the charge to the church.

A drive of fourteen miles the next forenoon brought the company to Baker. Some of the families of this congregation live over the line in South Dakota. Abundant harvests were ripening in all directions and immense fields of corn gave promise of large returns. At the business session of the council it appeared that there was no other church of any denomination within ten miles, so there was no appearance of crowding. Eight members entered into covenant. The same brethren had charge of the service but made a new combination on the program so that each might exercise his gifts. Another drive of thirty-five miles on July 12 through the heat of a sweltering summer day, and the last point in the itinerary was reached at Naper. Here we found a church awaiting recognition and a neat house of worship to be dedicated. It was easy to see that Rev. W. A. Hensel, who has lately added this point to his wide field, giving him six preaching points with forty miles from one extreme to another, is held in high esteem by the people of the whole region. Six members entered into fellowship here, three on confession, and others will follow soon.

At the administration of baptism two little boys were presented whose mother and great-grandmother united with the church, the latter, eighty-one years of age, joining on confession of her faith. The evening service combined that of the recognition of the church and the dedication of its house of worship. Two members of the council traveled 884 miles by rail and 238 miles by team in attending the sessions, and the aggregate mileage by team of those in attendance reached 887.

H. B.

### Congregational Educational Institutions in South Dakota

Our three schools are adding not a little to the quality and permanence of Congregational work in this state. With all their struggles with debt and questions of existence, their fields of influence are broadening, friends are increasing, and each school seems to be settling down to a line of work particularly its own. Yankton College stands preeminently at the head. Her scholarship is not only the pride of our churches, but is remarked upon by visitors from abroad capable of judging. Her graduates have made themselves worthy places in the professional schools. Redfield is doing a worthy work in the northern third of the state, where there is no other educational institution, either state or otherwise. Her graduates are among our most active pastors. Ward Academy is our only academy. The very name implies a great many good things, and for every good thing implied Ward Academy presents a reality. It stands in the midst of a vast schoolless region on a boundless prairie today but sparsely settled by sturdy, honest farmers, who have weathered the adverse gales of pioneer days. Here it is reaching and teaching brawny and brainy boys and girls who will be heard from. It prepares for Yankton College.

Each of these schools has recently closed its best year. Yankton, the pioneer of Christian education in the Territory of Dakota, has seen nineteen years of self-sacrificing service. Its success this year has been gratifying. From the college academy nineteen young men and women were graduated, all but two of whom took the classical course. Two graduated from the conservatory and eight from the college. Since July 1, 1899, \$90,000 have been raised for the college. Of this amount \$50,000 was donated by Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chi-

cago, \$18,000 was raised among friends of the college at the East, and the remaining sum was raised among the constituents of the college in South Dakota and adjoining states. The present prosperity, however, would have been impossible had it not been for the great sacrifice made by the members of the faculty in consenting to remain at Yankton when offered larger salaries elsewhere. The college is now out of debt.

Redfield graduated the largest class thus far, sending forth eight young men and women from the several college courses. Instead of the usual orations by the graduates Rev. E. B. Boggess of Watertown, this state, gave a practical and eloquent address.

Ward Academy has had the best year in its history. The student attendance, eighty-five for the year, exceeded the accommodations of its one building. That more room must be provided is plain and plans to meet the need are now under way. The Commencement was, as usual, a red-letter day for the academy. The whole countryside and beyond was there. One hundred and twenty-five teams were hitched about the building and more than 500 people crowded into the assembly-room, hall and recitation-rooms to see and hear. Six young men graduated from the classical course, representing as many nationalities, and their orations evinced a degree of intelligence, progress and devotion to high ideals quite remarkable. The school gains each year in equipment and financial strength. It is growing especially in the hearts of the people whom it is appointed to serve. Rev. L. E. Camfield, its founder, and his efficient and self-sacrificing wife are giving their lives in the hard struggle of building up so worthy an institution of learning right out on the bare Western prairies; but how much such a unique and noble work will mean for our state, and for the scores and hundreds of young people of that vast region, in the future! How much it already means! Ward Academy is taking deep root and promises large usefulness for the future.

Congregationalists of South Dakota are not failing to maintain the record for educational institutions that their New England fathers made for them.

C. M. D.

### The Maritime Union and Canada's Oldest Churches

Where Blomidon's blue crest looks down upon the valley land,  
And the great waves of Fundy lap the gray stones on the strand.

The fifty-third annual meeting of the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was held with the church at Kingsport, N. S., July 11-16. Though the churches at the extreme boundaries of the union are separated by not less than 500 miles, every church was represented by pastor or delegate, or both. Several have not for years had any representation at the union, and two or three years ago some of them had been given up to die. From the place of meeting one could look out upon Cape Blomidon, Wolfville, Grand Pre and other interesting points of Evangeline land.

The union sermon was preached by Rev. G. M. Whyte of Pleasant River. The chairman's address, upon *The Bequest of the Nineteenth Century to the Twentieth*, by Rev. E. E. Braithwaite of Yarmouth, N. S., was ordered printed, as was also a paper on *Church Suppers and Fairs*, by Rev. D. Coburn, pastor of the Kingsport church. Mr. S. P. Leet, Q. C., of Montreal represented the union of Ontario and Quebec. A deep religious feeling pervaded all the sessions, the Y. P. S. C. E. rally and the Sunday evening service seeming almost like revival meetings, and the sessions closed with an evangelistic service, led by Rev. J. L. Gordon of St. John, who has just accepted a call to Bond Street Church, Toronto. The union will meet next year at Brooklyn, N. S., of which church the

chairman for the current year, Rev. J. M. Austin, is pastor.

In connection with this gathering the Kingsport church celebrated its 140th anniversary. It was here, in 1845, that the first movement was made to organize the union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which is several years older than the union of Ontario and Quebec.

Only a year younger than Kingsport is the church at Liverpool, N. S., where Rev. G. W. Ball has been pastor since graduating from Montreal College six years ago. This church has survived many trying experiences of fire and other casualties. The town is one of the most important on the southern coast of the province, has a good harbor and is on the steamer route between Halifax and Yarmouth.

In 1763, or two years later than Liverpool, was organized the church at Sheffield, N. B., still one of the sturdiest of the Maritime Union. Rev. W. R. Harvey, now absent on a three months' vacation in England, has recently begun work here. The Sheffield church is a familiar sight to the many who take the popular all-day trip up the St. John River from St. John to Fredericton.

The last of this quartet of Congregational churches which alone in all Canada have survived for more than a century is that at Chebogue, N. S., organized in 1767. Rev. D. W. Purdon from England is in his seventh year of service here. The church was once strong but suffered by the transference of the town site to Yarmouth, five miles distant, where now the steamers from Boston land thousands of tourists every summer. The daughter church, at Yarmouth, has recently passed its half-century milestone and is in cordial relations with the mother church, from which a goodly number of its members have come.

E. E. B.

### From Florida

The patriarch of the Congregational ministry of Florida, Rev. C. M. Bingham, who is well along in his eighth decade, after a pastorate of twenty years still ministers with acceptance to the people of Daytona. He is enjoying a six months' vacation in the mountains of North Carolina.

The churches near Orange City, though still poor, feel somewhat the stimulus of plentiful peach crops and the hopeful recovery of oranges from disasters of recent years.

At Melbourne Rev. E. W. Butler is supplying the place of his Sunday school superintendent, Mr. E. P. Branch, bank cashier, who has a six months' leave of absence. He keeps up his ministerial duties in connection therewith and releases the Home Missionary Society from aiding in his support.

Superintendent Gale of Jacksonville does not intermit his work in summer. Relieved of the oversight of Alabama, he finds that Florida gives him plenty to do. The majority of the threescore and ten Congregational churches in the state are small and feeble and dependent upon the Home Missionary Society for life.

The more hopeful look of the orange industry will, if realized, give a new start to some of these weak and struggling churches and help to lift them to self-support.

H. M. T.

### Some Western Devices

At Holdrege, Neb., different departments of the church take turns in conducting the evening service once a month. In June the Junior Endeavor Society prepared the program, the Junior choir leading the singing. Recitations and Bible drills were given, and a short sermon by the pastor was illustrated by burning candles. During July and August union services are held on Sunday evenings. Various matters of education and reform are brought to the attention of the people. To stimulate interest and attendance at the mid-week meetings during the summer, Rev. F. F. Lewis, the pastor, has divided the congrega-



tion into two divisions, each being responsible for the meeting in turn.

### A Vacant Field

In June Rev. Rufus W. Fletcher of Latona, Wn., visited his former parish, on the very front of the state, a parish forty miles square, where he was the only pastor, and where no one has come to take the work he left. He preached to a full house at Forks, and three persons offered land on which to build a house of worship, several others promising substantial aid in its erection, if such a work could be done. At Quillayute he preached to a remnant that did not quite fill the house—a neat little chapel built by himself a few years ago—and there he found three persons ready to unite with the church by letter and two on confession of faith, as soon as a pastor can take the church and receive them. He also preached at East Callam. This is a purely missionary parish, but Mr. Fletcher regards it as a very hopeful field for work.

### Record of the Week

#### Calls

BROWN, FRANK J., to remain indefinitely at W. Salem, Wis.  
BRUNER, CHAS. A., Metropolis, Ill., accepts call to S. Danville.  
BUGBEY, WILLARD S., Marysville, O., to Waverly Ill. Accepts.  
CRAWFORD, OTIS D. (Evangelist), Lincoln, Neb., to Nevinsville, Io. Accepts.  
CURTIS, JOHN S., Hopkinton, N. H., not called to Henniker.  
DAVIES, HENRY, Storrs, Ct., to the chair of philosophy in Ohio State University.  
FISHER, HERMAN P., First Ch., Crookston, Minn., to the department of English literature in Crookston College and Normal School.  
GEORGE, JESSE C., Webster, Io., to Olds and Hickory Grove. Accepts.  
HEBERLEIN, FRANK W., Hope Ch., W. Superior, Wis., to Cumberland. Accepts.  
HOWARD, E. Lee, Clyde Ch., Kansas City, Mo., to Morgan Park, Ill. Accepts.  
KNODELL, JAMES R., Oakland, Cal., at present engaged in Anti-Saloon League work, to pastorate of Cong'l Ch., Santa Cruz, Cal. Accepts.  
MCKINLEY, GEO. A., Westfield, Io., to Genoa Bluffs. Accepts.  
MUNRO, GEO. A., Milford, Neb., to Columbus. Accepts, and commences work Aug. 1.  
PINCNEY, CLARENCE W., Chicago Sem., to Eagle River, Wis. Accepts, and is at work.  
POTTER, ROCKWELL HARMON, Flushing, N. Y., accepts call to First Ch., Hartford, Ct.  
WEEDEN, CHAS. F., Norwood, Mass., declines call to Springfield, Vt.  
WIGHT, CHAS. A., Platteville, Wis., to Hallowell, Me., for a year.  
YARROW, PHILIP W., Fosston, Minn., not called to Monticello, Shevlin and Solway, but accepts call to Montevideo.

#### Ordinations and Installations

KING, E. ALONZO, Oberlin Sem., o. and i. Marysville, O., July 17. Sermon, Dr. Washington Gladwin; other parts, Rev. Messrs. C. H. Small, W. H. Baker, J. C. Jackson, Jr., and Dr. J. G. Fraser.  
MARTIN, GEO. R., o. and i. Spencer, Neb., July 10. Sermon, Rev. Harmon Bross; other parts, Rev. Messrs. John Single, John Gray, W. A. Hensel, Chas. Anderson and J. D. Stewart.  
WHITLEY, JOHN E., Yale Sem., o. Penacook, N. H., July 18. Sermon, Dr. A. A. Berle; other parts, Rev. Messrs. N. F. Carter, J. S. Curtis, Samuel Eaton, G. H. Dunlap, Joseph Hammond and A. T. Hillman.

#### Resignations

APPLETON, HIRAM H., Grace Ch., Stillwater, Minn., to take effect Sept. 1.  
BACON, THEODORE T., Brewster Ch., Detroit, Mich., to take effect Sept. 3.  
BOUGHTON, CLEMENT A., withdraws resignation at Necedah, Wis.  
CHAPIN, SAM'L W., First Ch., Deer Isle, Me., to take effect Sept. 1.  
DONOVAN, DAVID, Princeton, Minn., for a few months' rest.  
ELWELL, T. ROBT., De Witt, Io.  
LATHROP, EDWARD A., Shrewsbury, Mass., to take effect Aug. 31.  
MCNAMARA, JOHN E., Onawa, Io.  
RATCLIFFE, CHARLES A., N. Attleboro, Mass., after a four years' pastorate, to take effect Aug. 31.  
RENSHAW, WM. E., Hinsdale, N. H., to take effect about Dec. 1.  
SEELEY, WM. T., Galt and Wall Lake, Io.  
WRIGHT, EDWARD F., Dwight, Ill., to take effect Aug. 1. Has gone into newspaper work at Lexington.

### Churches Organized

BAKER, NEB., 11 July, 8 members.  
NAPER, NEB., 12 July, 6 members.  
PORTLAND, IO., 10 members. Yoked with Owen's Grove, under the care of Rev. Robert E. Roberts.

### Personals

CAMPBELL, CHAS. A., Sanford, Fla., visits Scotland and the Paris Exposition this summer.  
BREWER, FRANK S., pastor at New Hartford, Ct., is about to spend two months in Europe.  
CHASE, CARLOS H., pastor at Big Spring, Wis., has entered upon work at Friendship.  
CHEVIS, ERNEST C., together with the church at Medford, Minn., sustained considerable loss through a fire which recently destroyed the parsonage barn and outbuildings.  
COLLAR, DAN'L N., completed on July 1 fifty years' service as deacon of the church at Union Grove, Wis. During this entire period he has been absent from only four communion services. His portrait was hung in the church, and he received appropriate and valuable gifts.  
CUMMINGS, GEO. H., the retiring pastor at Thompson, Ct., received last week a check for \$500 from appreciative friends in that place.  
GIBSON, JOHN, pastor at Washburn, Minn., visits England and Paris this summer.  
HERRING, HUBERT C., pastor of First Ch., Omaha, Neb., has received a D. D. from Tabor College.  
HILL, JESSE, has been granted an increase of \$200 in salary by the church at Medina, O.  
LYON, ASA P., of Brooklyn, N. Y., is supplying the M. E. church at Dobbs Ferry, during July and August.

### Summer Supplies

HOLMES, JOHN A., Andover Sem., at Bethany Ch., Cedar Rapids, Io., for three months, with view to settlement.  
KENT, WM. H., Chicago Sem., at Sharon, Wis.  
WOODRUFF, PROF. FRANK E., Bowdoin Coll., at College St. Ch., Burlington, Vt.

### Church Happenings

MIDDLEBURY, VT., receives a bequest of \$20,000 by the will of the late Mrs. E. B. Stewart, wife of ex-Gov. J. W. Stewart, to be used for the erection of a chapel adjoining the church edifice.  
SACO, ME., is the recipient of a memorial window, representing the Saviour at the door, the gift of Mr. O. H. Moulton of Lowell, in honor of his father and two brothers.  
WORCESTER, MASS., *Pilgrim* has just paid \$10,000 on its debt. Since Jan. 1 \$15,000 have been applied on this debt, which within two years has been reduced from \$61,000 to less than \$35,000.

### What and Why

I wish to buy about \$10 worth of the best books to aid me, as a Sunday school teacher, in studying the life of Christ. Please send me the list of those you would select.

Consult list in the *Biblical World* for July of books for New Testament study recommended by the Council of Seventy.

I would like to know how general the custom is in Congregational churches of presenting Bibles to children who have reached the age of seven years, and how many churches give to those only who have been baptized.

No statistics have been published answering this question. It has, however, become a custom in many churches in New England, and we think in a number of the churches farther West, to present Bibles to the baptized children of the church who have reached the age of six or seven years; and we think the gift is usually limited to such children.

# ROYAL BAKING POWDER



will aid the  
cook as  
no other  
agent will  
to make

The dainty cake,  
The white and flaky tea biscuit,  
The sweet and tender hot griddle cake,  
The light and delicate crust,  
The finely flavored waffle and muffin,  
The crisp and delicious doughnut,  
The white, sweet, nutritious bread and roll,—  
Delightful to the taste and always wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder is made  
from PURE GRAPE CREAM OF  
TARTAR and is absolutely free  
from lime, alum and ammonia.

There are many imitation baking powders, made from alum, mostly sold cheap. Avoid them, as they make the food unwholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

### Current History Notes

The battleship Oregon safely docked at Kure, Japan, is cause for general congratulation among all American citizens. After temporary repairs, which will require only a few days, she will go on duty at Taku.

The Red Cross by recent act of Congress has been incorporated as a national society. Hereafter it will make annual reports to Congress, and may be called on to make reports to the Departments of State, the War and the Navy. Miss Clara Barton is president.

A treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Italy has been promulgated. It is similar to the commercial agreements recently made with France and Germany, providing for a lessened rate of customs duties on imports from these countries of wines, machinery and other articles.

The Boers continue guerilla tactics with a degree of success, having cut railway and telegraph communication between Lord Roberts and his base of supplies and captured a supply train with 100 Highlanders. Such incidents will probably occur from time to time, but will not long delay the end of the war.

### In and Around Boston

#### Mrs. Eastman at Shawmut

A woman minister is somewhat of a novelty in a Boston Congregational pulpit and there were many who considered it a privilege to hear Rev. Mrs. Annis Ford Eastman of Elmira, N. Y., preach at Shawmut Church last Sunday morning. Mrs. Eastman not only preached but conducted the entire service and did so with dignity and impressiveness. She has a pleasing and womanly personality, which won her audience at once. Her face is strong yet winning, her voice full and rich, her manner without a touch of embarrassment. In preaching she uses notes but is not confined to them, and her few gestures seem natural and spontaneous. The thoughtful sermon was an analysis of the meaning and application of the Scriptural word "meek." Meekness Mrs. Eastman defined as self-control, self-abnegation, self-devotion to a higher than self, and most of her hearers went away with a new conception of this word. Mrs. Eastman was for a number of years associated with the late Thomas K. Beecher in his People's Church at Elmira.

### The Bombardment of the Taku Forts

This vivid description is from the *North China Daily News*:

The Chinese guns seem to have been pluckily worked, but their shooting was poor. An eyewitness says that had the forts been manned by Europeans not one gunboat would have escaped. After the bombardment, which lasted from 0.45 A. M. to 8 A. M., the dead were found lying in heaps in some of the forts, and one place entered by the British contained only a headless body.

The Russians and Japanese took no prisoners, bayoneting all the Chinese they found in the forts. The English commander was helped into the fort by the Japanese captain, and the latter was shot dead soon after while hoisting his flag. The fire from the fleet was terrific, H. M. S. Algerine alone sending in 580 shots. The Whiting had a hole knocked in her boiler, but managed to work after it. It was when the firing ceased that the Japanese sailors joined the British and rushed the forts.

At 5.30 A. M. a magazine was blown up, and a shot from the Algerine blew up the large magazine in the main fort. This

added to the havoc wrought by shot and shell, and the scene inside was awful, some of the pools of blood lying a foot thick. It is estimated that the Chinese cannot have lost less than 2,000. The German cruiser Ilits went outside after the fighting, with her commander mortally wounded and other casualties.

Anarchy can have no tolerance in the mind of a child of God; but reverence for rightful authority has its home there.—*Trumbull*.

### Meetings and Events to Come

NORTHFIELD GENERAL CONFERENCE. Aug. 2-19.

### Marriages

The charge for marriage notices is twenty-five cents.

KITTREDGE—HUNT—In Ithaca, N. Y., June 26, by Rev. J. E. Kittredge, D. D., of Genesee, father of the groom, assisted by Rev. William Elliot Griffin, D. D., of Ithaca, Robert J. Kittredge of Schenectady and Frances Ellen Hunt, and Rev. Charles F. Kittredge of Knosboro and Margaret Farrington Hunt.

### Births

NASH—In Oakland, Cal., July 12, to Prof. and Mrs. C. S. Nash of Pacific Theological Seminary, a daughter.

### Deaths

The charge for notices of deaths is twenty-five cents. Each additional line ten cents, counting eight words to a line. The money should be sent with the notice.

HILL—In Anburndale, July 10, Thomas Hill, aged 69 yrs. ORDWAY—In Bradford, July 19, Mrs. Caroline Greenleaf, widow of Warren Ordway, aged 88 yrs.

#### MRS. MARY W. CARPENTER

Died, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lucius Kingsbury, at Sioux Falls, S. D., Mrs. Mary Wheeler Carpenter, in the ninety-second year of her age.

Mrs. Carpenter was born in Rehoboth, Mass., Feb. 12, 1809. At the age of sixteen she was married to Gilbert Carpenter and for many years their home was at Pawtucket, R. I., where six children were given to them. In 1884 they moved to Illinois, where in 1892 her husband died. Since that time her home has been with her two children who still live, O. A. Carpenter and Mrs. Lucius Kingsbury, both of whom reside at Sioux Falls, S. D. Mrs. Carpenter also leaves seven grandchildren, all girls, of whom two live in Massachusetts, two in Ohio, one in Sioux Falls, one in Helena, Mont., and one in Denver, Col. There are also seven great-grandchildren. Her long life has been one of simple, earnest loyalty to her saviour, with firm reliance on his promises. Her family mourn the loss of one who has ever been devoted to them in loving, self-forgetful service, but in their sorrow they also rejoice that she has her reward for a life well spent in the celestial city where mansions are prepared for the blessed. Throughout her life she retained a warm interest in her New England home and friends.

#### MRS. EDWARD BOYLSTON

Mrs. Josephine Stayner Boylston, widow of Deacon Edward Boylston of Amherst, N. H., long and well known for his interest in religious and benevolent work, died of acute Bright's disease at Mt. Vernon, N. H., June 16, aged seventy years. During a long residence in Amherst Mrs. Boylston had endeared herself to a large circle by unselfish and untiring service to any who needed it, as well as by her social graces and her beautiful Christian character.

## Humors

They take possession of the body, and are Lords of Misrule.

They are attended by pimples, boils, the itching tetter, salt rheum, and other cutaneous eruptions; by feelings of weakness, languor, general debility and what not.

They cause more suffering than anything else.

Health, Strength, Peace and Pleasure require their expulsion, and this is positively effected, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, by

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

which radically and permanently drives them out and builds up the whole system.

### Religious Notices

Religious and ecclesiastical notices, addresses of ministers etc., published under this heading at ten cents a line.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, No. 76 Wall St., New York. Incorporated April, 1833. Object: to improve the moral and social condition of seamen. Sustains chaplains and missionaries; promotes temperance homes and boarding houses in leading seaports at home and abroad; provides libraries for outgoing vessels; publishes the *Sailor's Magazine*, *Seamen's Friend* and *Life Boat*.

Contributions to sustain its work are solicited, and remittances of same are requested to be made direct to the main office of the society at New York.

Rev. Dr. CHARLES A. STODDARD, President.  
Rev. W. C. STITT, Secretary.  
W. C. STURGES, Treasurer.

### Subscribers' Wants

Notices under this heading, not exceeding five lines (eight words to the line), cost subscribers fifty cents each insertion. Additional lines ten cents each per insertion.

**Rooms and Board.** Large, pleasant rooms up one flight with first-class board at Mrs. Mitchell's, 137 Newbury Street, Boston.

**Wanted.** A second-hand bell for a small country church edifice. Must have good tone and be in good condition. Correspondence solicited. Address Rev. O. E. Hardy, West Peabody, Mass.

**A Congregational Minister** desires a charge in the vicinity of New York. Would like to work with a people who are in earnest and heartily believe in the principles of Congregationalism. Salary a secondary matter. Address Earnest, care *The Congregationalist*.

**Room and Board.** Opportunity for young man or woman attending school or doing business in Boston. Room and board, at moderate rates, in clergyman's family. Home life a specialty. Sunny room, delightful grounds. Inquire at 63 Hartford St., Roxbury, Mass.

**Wanted, a Helping Hand** by an ambitious but poor young man, who would be grateful to meet with some kind friend, to lend assistance in Dental College, until he can repay. Address "Anxious," *The Congregationalist*.

**Rooms and Board.** Large, pleasant, airy rooms, good board, plenty of milk, vegetables and fruit. Fifteen minutes' walk from electric, in beautiful Wakefield. Good fishing, boating and gunning, nice grove; horse to and from station. Address Parker Pratt Farm, Box 115, Reading, Mass.

## BELLS

See Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for catalogue. The C. S. BELL CO., HILLSBORO, O.

## OCCASIONAL.

Here is what our British kin across the sea call an "Occasional" table. Meaning by this, that it fits into a dozen situations of daily need, and that it is an emergency piece of value.

We make it just the intermediate size which meets every demand. It is smaller than an ordinary center table, yet it will easily answer for one. It is larger than the average side table, yet it can be so used. It is 32 inches in diameter on the top.

Of its construction much may be said. The design is full of beauty and it has a strong, classic flavor. The deep cross banded box framing, the massive strength, the relief carving in spiral ribands, and the vigorous claw feet are factors of great effectiveness.

## PAINE FURNITURE CO.

RUGS, DRAPERIES, and FURNITURE,

48 CANAL ST., BOSTON.



**CHURCH CARPETS**

AT MANU  
FACTURERS  
PRICES.

**JOHN H. PRAY & SONS CO.**  
CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY.  
WASHINGTON ST.  
OPP. BOYLSTON ST.  
BOSTON.





## Education

At the recent Commencement of Atlanta University the graduates presented the institution with portraits of Prof. Thomas N. Chase and his wife, Mary Tuttle Chase. Professor Chase has been connected with the university since its beginning, in 1869, and Mrs. Chase labored with him until her death last March.

Doane College at Crete, Neb., under Pres. D. B. Perry, is making a sturdy effort to raise \$128,000 by the end of the year in order to have income enough to keep out of debt. Already more than \$41,000 have been raised. The institution is so well manned and is doing so fine a work that it abundantly deserves to succeed in this effort. Nowhere else would a more conscientious and judicious use be made of funds contributed. Out of its twenty-three classes graduated have come a college president, nine college professors, three foreign missionaries and nineteen pastors in our own land. President Perry and his associates have abundantly proved their ability and fidelity. The success of this endowment movement will secure a reduction of the annual expenses by \$700, now necessarily devoted to the payment of interest.

## A Traveler Entering Peking

Archibald Colquhoun's volume, just issued by Harper & Bros. and entitled *Overland to China*, abounds in material of timely interest. This is his description of his approach and entrance to Peking:

How far and dim the cramped architecture and feverish bustle of Europe seem, when, in the hush of sunset, we gaze on such a scene! Before us, springing straight from the sand, tower the monuments of the conquering Manchu, so lofty that men are dwarfed by them to pygmies, so broad that three chariots might race abreast along their jungle-covered tops, and solid as the walls of Jericho before the trumpet blast! In that pure air the crenellated parapets stand out clear-cut, distance is practically annihilated, and the eye can follow bastion after bastion, stretching away in a long line, from which, like giant sentinels, the many-storied towers, marking the nine great gates, look out across the plain. The walls themselves are of earth faced with huge bricks, and are built at an inward slope from base to parapet. To the interstices cling many a bush and even trees, while from the gate-towers frown tier upon tier of painted representations of cannon. As our cart clatters under the echoing arch of the vast gateway the sun sets; and in a dusty stream of camels, horsemen and strange vehicles, we enter the Middle Ages. The grooves in the flag-stones, in which we jolt, have been worn by generations of traffic; the tattered proclamations in the gateways might—both for form and matter—be a thousand years old. Under the gloomy archway and in the chill quadrangle beyond it is already night; and not without some slight uneasiness do we reflect that in a few minutes, when complete darkness has set in, the ponderous gates will be closed behind us, and we shall be prisoners till the daybreak.

Once inside the gates we find ourselves in a Tartar camp, with a wilderness of mushroom houses for tents. The city occupies a square, facing the cardinal points. Each wall is three miles long and contains two gates, a mile from each corner, and, consequently, from each other. In the south wall a third gate in the very center corresponds to the main gate of the imperial palace within. From each gate-tower a vast thoroughfare runs straight through the city to the opposite gate, making four main thoroughfares in all—running east and west, north and south. The city is thus divided into nine squares, each facing the cardinal points—an arrangement which much facilitates the finding of one's way. Roughly parallel with these main arteries run roads of lesser dimensions; the intervals being

filled up by houses, rubbish spaces, and an infinity of tortuous lanes and alleys. Attached to the south side of the city proper, or "Tartar City," is the "Chinese City," a large walled-in suburb in which are situated most of the shops, restaurants and theaters. Communication is absolutely closed between the two cities at sundown, except for a few minutes after midnight, when the "night gate" is opened to admit officials on their way to palace audiences at three o'clock in the morning.

The way in which the public library movement is extending over the country is shown by the formation in Iowa of a state library association to encourage the establishment of free libraries and improve those already established. It will obtain yearly reports showing the condition, growth and manner of conducting free public libraries and public school libraries throughout the state and publish such part of the information as will be of interest. It will also advise trustees and librarians concerning their work. A new \$55,000 library building has been erected in Burlington, for which the citizens are largely indebted to Mr. Philip M. Capo.

## A Wholesome Tonic

### Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. S. L. WILLIAMS, Clarence, Io., says: "I have used it to grand effect in cases where a general tonic was needed. For a nerve tonic I think it the best I have ever used."

## Low Rates West

### CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

ON July 9th, 17th, and August 1st, 7th and 21st the following rates will be made from Chicago for round trip, tickets good returning until October 31st:

Denver and return	\$31.50
Colorado Springs and return	31.50
Pueblo and return	31.50
Glenwood Springs and return	43.50
Salt Lake City and return	44.50
Ogden and return	44.50
Deadwood, S. D., and return	33.55
Hot Springs, S. D., and return	29.55

Particulars of any agent, or call at

461 Broadway, New York; 435 Vine St., Cincinnati; 601 Chest St., Philadelphia; 507 Smith St., Pittsburgh; 368 Washington St., Boston; 234 Superior St., Cleveland; 301 Main St., Buffalo; 17 Campus Martius, Detroit; 212 Clark St., Chicago; 2 King St., East, Toronto, Ont.

## Be Wise In Time.



Don't buy your ticket until you have investigated the merits of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. for travel

If you're in a hurry, haven't time to look into the matter, buy your ticket over the Lake Shore. You will save time; your journey will be comfortable.

Greatest through passenger service in America. The Lake Shore operates it between Chicago, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston. May be used with equal advantage for all points east and west.

"Book of Trains" tells about it; sent free anywhere.

A. J. SMITH, G. P. & T. A.,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

## For Almost 60 Years



has been endorsed by the medical profession. It is an absolute promoter of health and has fully earned its reputation. The most gratifying results follow its use in constipation, indigestion, biliousness, morning sickness, and excess of uric acid, from which arises rheumatism and gout. 50c. and \$1. Trial, 25c.

Tarrant's "Dermal," a dainty antiseptic powder for nursery, toilet, after shaving, cures chafing, best foot powder, 35c. At druggists, or mailed on receipt of price. TARRANT & CO., Est. 1864, New York.

16,600 frs.  
National Prize at Paris

## Quina LAROCHE

A Ferruginous Tonic

Pleasant to the taste; assimilate quickly and thoroughly in all cases of Stomach troubles, Anemia and Poorness of the Blood.

32 rue Drouot  
PARIS

E. Fougere & Co.  
Agents, N. Y.

## Asthmatics.

If you wish to be cured use Respiro as advised. It will cure three out of five who use it persistently. Send your full name, street and number, and receive FREE SAMPLES.

FRANK EMERSON, Apothecary,  
Lawrence, Mass.

## PARIS THE CRAWFORD TOURS AND PASSION PLAY

CRAWFORD & FLOYD,  
626-610 Tremont Building, Boston; 229 Broadway, New York City; 1611 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 521 Marquette Building, Chicago.

## THE CANADIAN SUMMER RESORT ASSOCIATION

Furnishes authoritative information concerning any and all of the Canadian Resorts—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, etc. State section you desire to visit, the number desiring accommodation, and the price you wish to pay. Send 5 two-cent stamps for postage.

10 Shillaber Bldg., 61 Court St., Boston, Mass.

## EUROPE

### PARIS EXPOSITION

### PASSION PLAY

ALL EXPENSES

\$225 to \$800.

## GAZE'S TOURS.

—56th Year—

A series of attractive and comprehensive tours through Europe, and including the World's Fair, will leave during Spring and Summer months at frequent intervals. All Expenses, \$225 to \$800. Programmes free. Also Independent Tickets, Hotel Coupons, S. S. Tickets. All Lines.

W. H. EAVES, N. E. Agt.,  
201 Washington Street, Boston.  
Telephone 3956.

## LONDON

## PARIS

## SWITZERLAND

## HOLLAND

## A 43-DAY TOUR.

Sailing Aug. 11, 1906. Low rates.  
Circular on application.

## Dunning & Sawyer,

106 Congregational House,  
Boston, Mass.

# The Houghton Automobile Company

Offers to those readers of *The Congregationalist* who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of funds such an opportunity as they desire to find.

This Company was organized in October, 1899, with Mr. Geo. S. Houghton, who is well known as an excursion manager and otherwise to many readers of this paper, as President, and his sons, Wm. C. and Herbert R., respectively, as Manager of Mechanical Department, and Treasurer.

Mr. Wm. C. Houghton has had, in addition to an excellent general training for his work, five years' experience in the actual *making* of electric and steam automobiles.

Satisfied fully that *steam* is the coming power for this purpose and that the business, rightly carried on, promised large returns, the Houghton Company at once began *work*, not with their tongues, in the attempt to sell watered stock, but by putting up a factory well suited to its purpose and *trying* to produce a better steam carriage than anybody else. We think we have succeeded, and there are other well-qualified judges who express the same opinion.

We can now go on with our present facilities and do a good business, but an enlargement of our plant by increase of our capital will enable us to do better for ourselves and give our friends a chance to share our good fortune.

Acting upon this idea, we have, under the advice and direction of our counsel, Mr. Sam'l C. Darling of 53 State St., Boston, secured incorporation (July 6th, 1900) under the laws of New Jersey, with an authorized capital of \$250,000.

\$50,000 of this stock will be sold at \$80 per share (par value \$100 per share, full paid and non-assessable) if called for by August 15th.

The members of the original Company hold a little more than half the stock of the Corporation and they will continue to do so, but they covenant with all purchasers of treasury stock that they shall always receive *half* the profits and be adequately represented in the management of the business. This provision means that if 500 shares of treasury stock are sold, dividends will be declared on 1,000 shares *only*, and *not* on the whole authorized capital.

We invite others, not to doubtful and expensive experiments, but to share the *success* which we have already attained. We urge all interested to come to our factory at West Newton and *see* for themselves what we have already produced.

We realize that improvements will be made but *we expect to make as many as anybody else*.

We mean to deal squarely and honorably with our shareholders and our customers.

Considering that no new order for an automobile can be filled in less than three months and that probably not more than *one in ten* of those wanted can be made for a year to come, we think the ones ready to do *real business* in this line are very sure of large profits.

**The Houghton Automobile Company.**

GEO. S. HOUGHTON, Pres.,

20 Houghton Street, West Newton, Mass.

## THE BOSTON BOOK

HISTORIC ANDOVER (*Illustrations*)

HISTORIC CAMBRIDGE (*Illustrations*)

OLD HISTORIC BOSTON (*Illustrations*)

CONCORD AND LEXINGTON (*Illustrations*)

SALEM AND THE PURITANS (*Illustrations*)

PLYMOUTH AND THE PILGRIMS (*Illustrations*)

LITERARY AND EDUCATIONAL BOSTON (*Illustrations*)

BOSTON CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS WORK (*Illustrations*)

Besides many matters of interest to Congregationalists and others

**Over 100 Illustrations. 236 Pages**

Published at 35 cents for the International Congregational Council last fall, the rest of the edition, until sold, at

**20 Cts.,** Postpaid

Address **BOSTON BOOK, THE CONGREGATIONALIST,**

**14 Beacon Street, Boston.**